

6

RECEIVED  
July 25 1917  
Int. Agr. Inst.

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

July 25, 1917

\$1.50 per Year



STUDYING FARM ANIMAL PICTURES

Circulation Over 35,000 Weekly



## CARRY ON!

Your plowing and threshing will move along briskly if you use a high grade lubricant which can be depended upon at critical times. We have an oil to lubricate correctly every type of tractor. Tell our agent about your machine. He will lubricate it properly.

*For Steam Tractors—*

**CAPITOL STEAM CYLINDER OIL**

*For Gasoline Tractors—*

**POLARINE OIL**

**STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL**

*For Kerosene Tractors—*

**POLARINE OIL HEAVY**

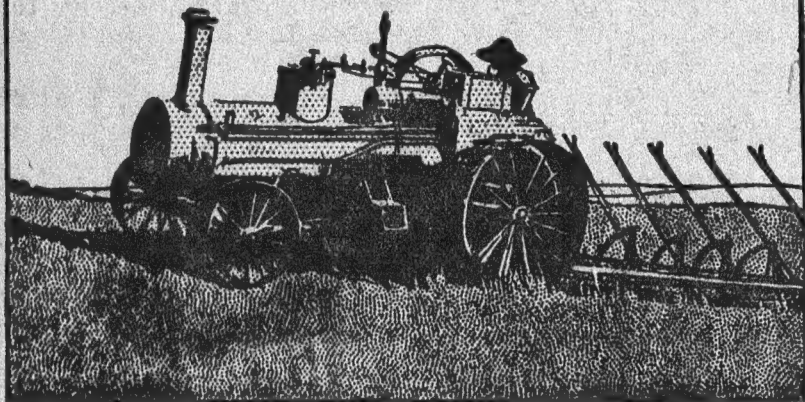
**IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL**

All of our tractor oils are sold in steel barrels and steel half-barrels direct from our 500 prairie tank stations. There is one near you.

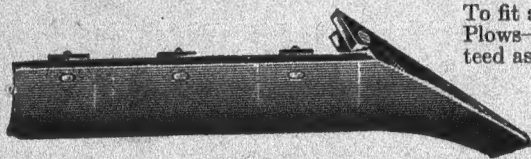
**THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY**

Limited

BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



## Finished, Fitted and Bolted Plow Shares



To fit all the leading makes of Plows—Every Share guaranteed as to Fit and Quality.

State size and number on old Share when ordering.

12 in. .... \$2.45    14 in. .... \$2.70    16 in. .... \$2.90

MAIL YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO

**C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED - WINNIPEG, CANADA**

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## Engine Owners, Attention!

### The Crouch Vaporizer with Kerosene Attachment

Why use expensive fuels? Use kerosene or distillate. More power units, half the cost, less danger, and longer life to the engine. Converts nearly all classes of the gasoline engine for the use of these heavier fuels.

EASILY ATTACHED AND FULLY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

PRICE—Stationary and Portables, \$10.00 to \$50.00; Tractors, \$65.00.

Agents wanted. Manufactured and sold by—

**The Saskatchewan Distributing Co., Regina, Sask.**

# The Alberta Provincial Department of Agriculture

has just completed arrangements with the various railway companies for the Annual **Excursions to the Schools of Agriculture and Demonstration Farms** at Claresholm, Olds and Vermilion, where interesting programs will be presented by the various staffs, and addresses will be given at each point by the Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, and others.

The dates of the excursions are as follows:—

Claresholm .....	July 31st
Olds .....	August 1st
Vermilion .....	August 2nd

Special trains on the various branches of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways have been arranged for at greatly reduced rates, particulars of which may be found on posters.

## SPECIAL TRAINS

LEAVE	ARRIVE	Return Fare
Cardston . . . 5.30 a.m.	Claresholm 10.50 a.m.	<b>\$2.65</b>
Bow Island . . 6.00 a.m.	Claresholm 10.50 a.m.	<b>2.65</b>
Mazeppa . . . 5.50 a.m.	Claresholm 10.50 a.m.	<b>2.75</b>
Calgary . . . . 9.00 a.m.	Claresholm 12.09 noon	<b>1.85</b>
Calgary . . . . 7.35 a.m.	Olds . . . . . 9.36 a.m.	<b>1.35</b>
Edmonton . . . 6.30 a.m.	Olds . . . . . 11.30 a.m.	<b>2.90</b>
Edmonton . . . 7.00 a.m.	Vermilion 12.10 noon	<b>3.25</b>
Lloydminster 10.00 a.m.	Vermilion 11.46 a.m.	<b>1.25</b>

### Children Half Fare

All Special Trains leave on return journey about 6 p.m.

A splendid opportunity will be given for visitors to examine the Schools of Agriculture and their operations, also the Experimental Plots, and for inspecting the Livestock, and general crops on the various farms.

Everybody welcome.    Free lunch will be served

For further particulars address—

**ALEX. GALBRAITH**

Supt. of Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton



## A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address subscribers should give old as well as the new P.O. address.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what tin your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide either by registered letter, postal bank or express money order.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager  
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette  
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter. Published weekly at 275 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.  
VOL. X July 25 No. 30

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

## Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## A POSSIBLE ORIENTAL INVASION

Not least among the peculiar local conditions created by the war is a strike of Galician women working for the market gardeners around Winnipeg. These have been paid laborers for years at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, now they are demanding up to \$2.50 and their board. The tendency seems to be to import Chinese labor to take their places and there is said to already be a considerable trek of these Oriental laborers from the Pacific Coast where the news of the strike has spread.

The invasion of Chinese market gardeners is almost certain ultimately to mean control of the industry by the Chinese and the ousting of white men from the business. The Chinese are thorough organizers, hard workers and cheap laborers. They know this branch of agriculture as the white men do. As a result they are in control at Vancouver, Victoria and in American coast cities. In Calgary too they have secured control of the vegetable business to a large degree.

The methods pursued by the Orientals in the market garden business at Vancouver is very interesting. They own or lease large areas on Lulu Island on the Fraser Delta, some few miles from Vancouver. In the handling of these farms they form companies or organizations in which one man looks after the farm management or production end. Another administers the distribution business in the city, another acts as financier and perhaps another is in control of all the labor employed. The whole affair is carefully organized and the division of labor well carried out.

When a new laborer is wanted permanently, the company goes to the head Chinaman in Vancouver. There is a large colony in the city under more or less of a Sub-Chinese administration of its own. The Consul is consulted and the \$500 head tax put up. The imported laborer is then brought over, sent out to Lulu Island and there he works in what amounts to virtually a system of slavery until his head-tax is paid. Not until then is he a free man. He is poorly paid and slaves from early morning till late. The Orientals have no conscience in this matter, any more than plenty of whites, and the result is a state which is certainly not a credit to this country. They have completely ousted the whites in the vegetable business.

There does not seem much doubt but Winnipeg and other western cities will have its Oriental district and problem in a few years. So far our Chinese immigrants have largely been of the laundry man class. This war, if it continues much longer, bids fair to present us with this as one of its results. Already, it is reported, Oriental labor is being used in large numbers in France. Our coal mine operators are advising its importation to replace strikers. Certain American interests are also pleading for Chinese labor. The Japs have for some years been virtually in control of the fishing industry in British Columbia. The Hindus have made great inroads in the dairy industry about Victoria and Vancouver. Large numbers of Chinese, Japs and Hindus have been regularly employed in construction work, lumbering and timber mills at the coast. Indeed wherever the interests of capital demanded lower wages, capital has not failed to demand free trade in labor.

# Last Call for Monarch Manilla 550 ft. Binder Twine



We still have on hand a supply of **Monarch Manilla Binder Twine**, on which we can give you prompt shipment. If you have not already ordered your supply do so today. Delay may cost you 8 to 10 cents a pound as twine is getting harder to procure every day.

Send your order direct at once. State quantity you require and remit 1-10 deposit with order. Do not delay, as this small supply will be snapped up in short time, and then you will pay 50 per cent. more for inferior twine. The raw material, F.O.B. New York, is selling at higher prices than we offer you the finished twine for. We guarantee every foot to be absolutely first grade. No seconds; therefore, you are assured of the best. Order today. Fill in order form below and mail today. Delay is dangerous. **Monarch Manilla Binder Twine, 550 feet, F.O.B. your station, in 100 lb. lots. . . . . 19c PER LB.**

**SPECIAL PRICE FOR QUANTITIES IN 500 POUNDS or more.** Write or wire immediately for prices or send your order direct and we will fill at lowest price possible.

The Farmers Supply Co., Ltd.,

Dept. G.G.G., 175 Bannatyne Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please ship me on . . . . . Date here . . . . . lbs. Monarch Manilla Binder

Twine at 19 cents pound, totalling \$ . . . . . for which I enclose one-tenth payment. \$ . . . . . balance C.O.D. on arrival. (If closed point, remit in full and allow for freight charges.)

Shipping point . . . . . Name . . . . .

Post Office Address . . . . .

## Our Midsummer Sale Catalog

Have you received your copy. If not send for one today. It's full of wonderful bargains at savings ranging from **20 to 50 per cent.**, every one a genuine bargain. Get your copy at once. A postal card will bring it **FREE**.

# The Farmers Supply Co. Limited

Dept. G.G.G., 175 Bannatyne Ave. E.

Winnipeg, Man.

## FARMS FOR SALE

Belonging to Estates which must be closed out  
Send for Particulars

**UNION TRUST**  
STRENGTH—FIDELITY  
COMPANY LIMITED  
REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Potatoes, Eggs and Butter Wanted

Good size solid Potatoes, per bus. . . . . \$1.15  
Good size No. 1 White Potatoes, per bus. . . . . 1.25

### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HENS (any size) . . . . . 16c  
HENS, 5 lbs. and up . . . . . 17c  
OLD DUCKS . . . . . 15c  
YOUNG DUCKS . . . . . 16c  
TURKEYS, in good condition . . . . . 18c  
GESE . . . . . 19c  
ROOSTERS, 1 year old . . . . . 14c  
BROILERS . . . . . 21c and up

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

**ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.**  
97 Alkins St., Winnipeg



and in labor that has always been regarded by most whites as highly undesirable.

The seriousness of Hindu labor in roads will for some time be a matter of doubt. While the lower mainland of British Columbia seems to suit these people rather well, it seems very doubtful if the prairie climate will suit them. The Chinese are different and are quite well able to stand it, as are the Japs. There is this to be said for the Chinese, that they are generally sober, very highly industrious, excellent agriculturists (the farming class), good organizers, keen business men and truthful. The Oriental problem is fair to be a live one in the next ten years or less and men and women both would do well to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with it.—E. A. Weir.

#### A HANDY TRACTOR DRAWBAR

Not so very long ago I went to see a new threshing outfit a friend of mine had bought. I liked the outfit very much, but for one thing. He turned the engine around and backed up to the separator; the eye (coupling-pin hole) on the engine was quite a ways from

being over the one in the separator tongue, so he tried again, and did better that time. But he was not quite over it yet, so four men got hold of the tongue, heaved it into place and thought no more about it. But I had been using a different hitching device, and I thought quite a lot about it.

Another time I watched an engineer making a setting in a yard. He had a solid coupler to work with and he was having an awful time. The men lifted the separator tongue and heaved it over into place half a dozen times. He was trying to back the separator into a corner, and at last he went around, stretched a cable through the fence, hooked onto the tail end, and the rest of the crew struggled nobly with the tongue. He got there all right, but he would have saved a lot of time and trouble if he had had a swinging drawbar, or "loose tail," as we generally call it.

Of course, in plowing a "loose tail" is not so much of an advantage. In fact, if you leave it loose, it is apt to be a disadvantage when you have to make short turns, for the plow rather lags around the corner, as shown

in Fig. 2. This difficulty is easily overcome, however, for the drawbar on our tractor swings between two flat pieces of iron with holes in them. All you have to do to make the plow follow the engine around in a civilized manner is to drop pins through the two centre holes (Nos. 6 and 7 in the sketches), and the "loose tail" becomes a solid one.

We will start by hooking onto the separator; we will back "Old Betsy" somewhere near the end of the tongue, and then instead of pulling out and backing in again to get closer, or heaving the tongue around, we will shove that "tail" over, and there we are. We are hooked on, so we pull up until the drawbar and tongue are pulling straight from a to c, Fig. 1. Then we will drop a pin in holes Nos. 6 and 7, and everything follows nicely.

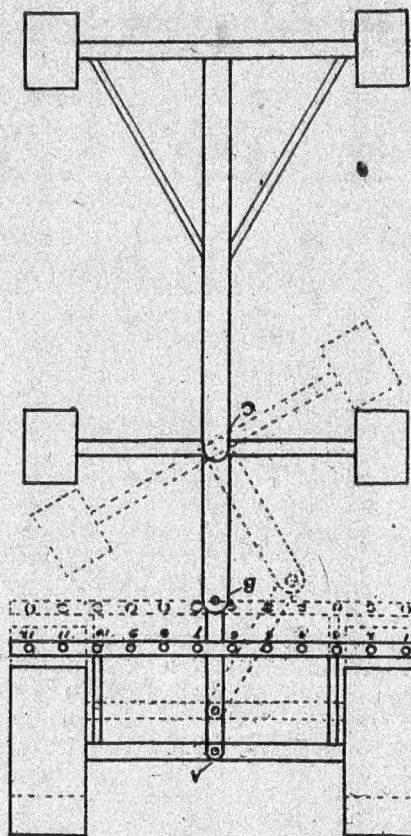


Fig. 1.—Showing a handy use for the swinging drawbar.

Now suppose we want to make a setting in a yard, and it is necessary to back into some unholy corner. Suppose we back a little ways and the front truck of the separator starts to swing around. Then instead of swearing, unhooking, heaving on the tongue, and trying to get square in front of it, we pull the pins from the middle holes, back the engine until the front truck is square with the back one, drop a pin behind it, and keep on backing. After the separator is where we want it, we pull the engine up until the bars are straight.

If we have the separator where we want it, and just want to swing the front end, we can do it in the same way.

If we want to pull the separator in close to a portable granary, we will

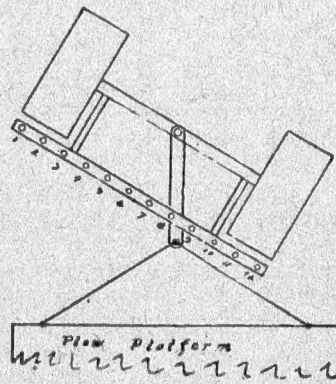


Fig. 2.—Showing how the swinging drawbar is used in plowing.

shove the drawbar over to one side and the separator goes in closer than the engine does. When we are on the road and have a short corner to make, we pin the drawbar over to the outside corner and the hind wheels forget to drop into the ditch.—By D. R. A. Drummond, in Canadian Farm Implements.

## Shareholders of The Grain Grower Grain Company Limited

**TAKE NOTICE** that a special general meeting of the Shareholders of The Grain Growers Grain Company Limited will be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock the forenoon, at the Convention Hall in the Industrial Bureau Building, the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, for the consideration of the following matters and the addition of by-laws and resolutions with respect thereto:—

1. Providing for grouping of shareholders in local societies and vesting representation at voting powers at meetings of the Company in delegates of said societies and to vest certain powers in directors of the Company with respect to said societies, pursuant to Act amending Charter of Company passed at present session of the Parliament of Canada.

2. Abolition of proxy voting.

3. A revision and consolidation of all by-laws of the Company and adoption of new by-laws covering all matters proper to be dealt with in by-laws of the Company. Along such proposed by-laws will be in particular the following:—

- By-law increasing the number of directors from nine to twelve, and providing for their election upon a one, two- or three-year plan.
- By-law providing for meeting places of the Company at Winnipeg and elsewhere.
- Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money for the purpose of the Company from time to time upon the credit of the Company to an amount not exceeding \$10,000,000, and empowering the directors to mortgage or pledge property of the Company to secure same.
- Sanctioning a by-law of the directors authorizing the directors to borrow money from time to time upon the credit of the Company in such sum or sums as the directors may think fit, but in the whole not to exceed \$5,000,000 by issue of bonds or debentures, or other securities of the Company, to be secured by mortgage, trust deed or other pledge of the whole or any part of the property of the Company. Such bonds or debentures or other securities to be in such form and denomination for such time and at such rate of interest as the directors think fit.
- The ratification of by-laws enacted by the directors for any or all of the above purposes.

4. Ratification of Agreement between the Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited for amalgamation of the two Companies.

5. Transaction of any other business proper to be dealt with by the meeting, including consideration of reports that will be submitted thereto.

As the meeting is one of very special importance a large attendance of shareholders is earnestly requested.

CONVENTION SINGLE FARES on standard certificate plan have been arranged with the railway companies provided 100 or more tickets are presented.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.**

(Signed) R. L. SCOTT, Secretary  
Dated this 9th day of July, 1917.

#### KEROSENE EMULSION

Kerosene emulsion is good for killing lice and other sucking insects. It is made by dissolving half pound of common soap in one gallon of boiling water. Pour this into two gallons of kerosene and stir vigorously so as to mix the kerosene with the soapy water. When ready to apply mix one gallon of the solution (which looks somewhat like sour milk) and ten gallons of water.—N.D. Agr. College.

#### GRASS CLIPPINGS FOR POULTRY

The clippings from mowing the lawn are an excellent green food for the chickens. At the North Dakota Experiment Station farm these grass clippings are spread out in the feed loft to dry and are kept for feeding the poultry next winter. Moisten them before feeding. The fresh lawn clippings are good for feeding poultry that do not have free range.—N.D. Agr. Coll.

## Here's Why Russian and French Government Engineers Chose "NEVERSLIP" TRACTORS

Performance was what gave us the first order for 120 "Neverslip" Tractors in competition with 43 American manufacturers. And performance of the ones first delivered is giving us repeat orders from foreign countries by tens and thousands.

#### COME AND SEE THE "NEVERSLIP" AT WORK

We'll have a "Neverslip" Tractor at the Saskatoon Fair, July 30 to August 3. Be there to see it work. Don't buy a tractor—large or small—until you know more about the "Neverslip."

#### HERE'S THE KIND OF TRACTOR YOU MEN NEED

Picture this "Neverslip" giant coming down the furrow pulling three husky 14 in. bottoms. Dig them in deep—8 or 10 inches—you can't stop the sure gait of the 30-18 H.P. "Neverslip." In any ordinary soil the 20-12 H.P. will pull three plows to entire satisfaction. The 30-18—four plows. You marvel at the way the "Neverslip" pulls.

#### BUY A "NEVERSLIP" TRACTOR

Travels on two steel tracks which it picks up as it goes along. Car journal bearings of bronze—constantly saturated with oil—will not over-heat. Turns on "one heel"—in its own length. You'll be amazed when you see the 30-18 H.P. Tractor actually turn in an eleven foot circle.

#### STANDARDIZED CONSTRUCTION

Motors are 2 or 4 cylinder type according to size of tractor. Transmission gears steel cut and work with Hyatt roller bearings. Two speeds forward. Goes 2½ miles per hour for heavy plowing or 3½ miles road speed. We can't begin to tell you all about it here—if you want the whole story of the wonderful "Neverslip" Tractor send for catalog. Write to me personally.

### Monarch Tractor Company

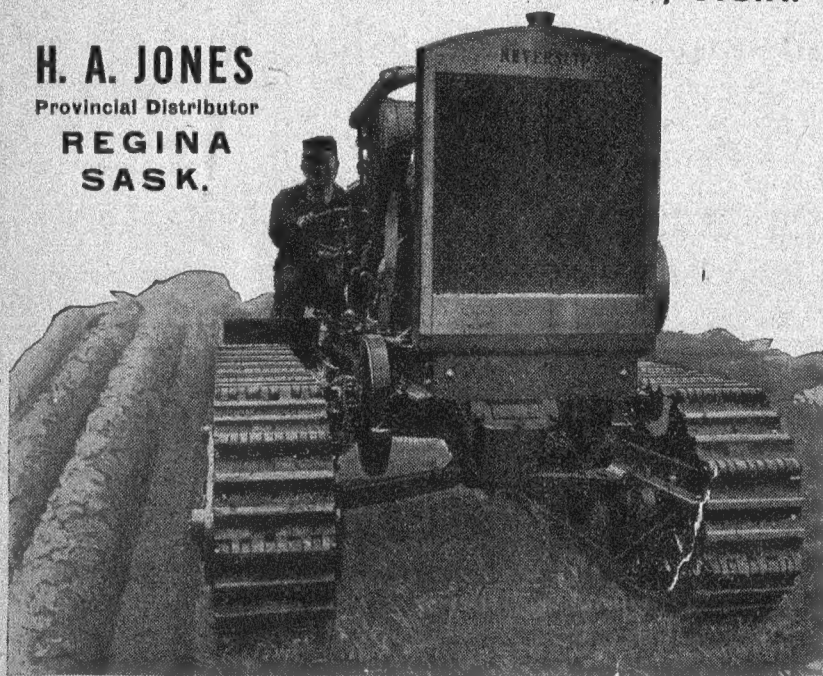
WATERTOWN

WIS., U.S.A.

H. A. JONES

Provincial Distributor

REGINA  
SASK.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 25, 1917

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION

It is now practically certain Canada will see an election this Fall. The small majority in favor of Premier Borden's resolution for extension of parliament has rendered this almost inevitable and has also made it desirable. The parliamentary term expires October 7. The election will likely be held in September or October. The present parliament has outlived its term by one year. There are now 33 vacancies in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the country is due for a redistribution of constituencies, by which the West will gain considerable in representation. The conscription bill has forced the issue. Heretofore the avoidance of an election was wise, even though the government had perhaps lost the confidence of the electorate, but that failure to maintain confidence was not on such vitally important matters as at present. A reasonably equitable coalition or a national government, as has been suggested, would likely have got over the difficulty and avoided the turmoil, recriminations and expense of an election.

The present situation is due to a failure of party government, that fetish too long worshipped in this country. It has failed us at the time of greatest national stress we have ever faced. The bitter partizanship engendered through years of partyism has been fatal to harmony. Personal ambition and conceit have been developed more highly than national patriotism. Subservience to this partyism at Ottawa has retarded the development of politicians until the thought of the country is far in advance of them. The example set by Ottawa is bad. There seems nothing for it now but an election. And it is to be hoped that many of the party worshippers will be left at home. The conscription measure is the first consideration, for clearly the present government could not expect to enforce such a measure. Conscription as limited by this bill is decidedly unfair, and any enforcement of it until after an election should not be attempted. It conscripts flesh and blood only and omits to conscript wealth. It calls for little or no sacrifice from those who benefit most from war and at a time when great sacrifice should be made by all. In brief, the suggestion is what so many so-called conscriptionists advocate—conscription for the other man. The people of this country would favor conscription of men were some reasonable attempt made to go about doing it in a spirit of equitable sacrifice and to properly conscript wealth at the same time. Otherwise it is establishing the worship of mammon, putting gold above human life; it is unfair, unjust and undemocratic.

But while conscription of men is the main issue, it is not the only one, and it will not be sufficient alone to win many men their seats in the West. In Western Canada the necessity for economic reforms remains as great as ever it did and it must play an outstanding part in this election. Neither the government nor the eastern official Liberals can be expected to give sympathetic consideration to economic demands. Their record shows that. The western Liberals have the opportunity of their lives and might possibly secure a balance of power. They are to meet in Winnipeg in August to decide their course and adopt a platform. If they separate themselves entirely from the pandering eastern section of the party, link themselves with the independent progressives and make their platform conform with the progressive spirit of the West, they are certain to carry the entire West. Already in many places western Liberals are signifying

their intention of taking this stand. It is the path of safety for liberalism, for independence and for national progress.

## UNREST IN THE CENTRAL EMPIRES

Germany is now passing through the most serious political revolution since the commencement of the war. Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg has been forced to resign, the Reichstag has been in ferment, there has been a struggle for political supremacy between the forces in power and more liberal influences, and a new chancellor, Dr. George Michaelis, conceded to be favorable to the former party, has been appointed. Michaelis supports the submarine campaign as at present carried on. The refusal of the Reichstag to vote another war credit until a definite pronouncement on certain war aims of the military party was made precipitated the trouble. This revolution has been led by the Catholic clerical party, possibly with the approval of the Pope, and apparently with the approval of the Austrian Emperor, for it came just after a visit of Erzberger, the leader of the clerical party, to Austria. The clerical party has always been a kind of central party, conservative, and by its support of Imperialistic aims has managed to offset to a large degree the agitation promoted by the socialistic element. Now comes word that the Reichstag has adopted a resolution favoring peace without annexations or indemnities by a vote of 214 to 116. That would seem to indicate that the hopelessness of their position is to some extent dawning upon the representatives of the people in the Reichstag. But it must be remembered that that body is mainly a forum or chamber for discussion. The real power of decision in Germany has always rested with the Bundesrat, a body always largely made up of the kings, princes and nobility of the 26 states of which Germany is composed. In that body there are 61 votes, of which Prussia has 17, and the Kaiser rules these. He may dissolve the Reichstag on the approval of the Bundesrat. The Chancellor is responsible to him only and the various ministers do not act together as a cabinet but independently of each other and directly under the supervision of the Chancellor. Not only has the Reichstag no real voice in momentous decisions, but it is notoriously unrepresentative in itself, since there has been practically no change in electoral methods since 1871.

A change of popular thought is evidenced by the Reichstag vote and the more or less constant press agitation tends to show a more distinct line of cleavage between the people and the rulers. The same is evident in Austria, which has managed to maintain a remarkable silence for a long time. That peculiar empire, made up of a large number of quite distinctive races, is now hearing insistent demands from certain elements for independence. Czechs, Ukrainians and Poles want their freedom. They probably foresee a great change coming and think now is the time to speak. All this bodes ill for Germany's dream of a central empire, stretching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. It is even stated that Erzberger, the leader of the Catholic party that has been forcing matters in the Reichstag, has been endeavoring to unite Roman Catholics in Switzerland, France and Italy in a peace move. If this be true it would indicate that these Churchmen believe in making hay while the sun shines. They see that either peace or revolution must come soon, and that the longer the war continues the greater will be the

influence of the socialistic elements in the revolution which is almost sure to follow.

What the outcome will be none can tell. Perhaps none can come until what happened at Petrograd happens in Berlin, but it is much less likely to happen in Berlin. The elimination of Bethmann-Hollweg, who saw the necessity of reform and tried to keep the peace by granting concessions to the popular clamor in the way of electoral reform, must only the sooner precipitate internal revolution and the sooner the better. The German Junkers, like all Junkers, no matter where found, are woefully inefficient at reading the signs of the times and making a true estimate of public opinion.

## EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

The stability of co-operative movements in many parts of Europe during the terrible strain of war is not only a source of immense satisfaction to all true co-operators, but an assurance that the co-operative movement is based on the natural laws of progressive human evolution. When other institutions have been swept by storm, and many mutual societies have been broken up by mobilization; when trade unions have had to sacrifice many things they have striven half a century for—limitation of working hours, exclusion of women from factories, even the right to strike; when even Socialism has renounced the fundamental articles of its program in nearly all European countries, co-operative societies have increased and prospered even more during the war than preceding it. Scarcity of provisions and high prices have forced economy and driven business to co-operative stores, and the experience of these stores has been invaluable in many cases in assisting equitable distribution. No country has realized this more than Germany. Belgian refugees formed co-operative societies, and the impulse of co-operation in Russia has been greater than in any other country. In France, co-operative endeavor reached a high pitch, and its voice has been heard in government councils. In nearly every country of Europe consumers have found it advantageous to get together and establish a "fair-price," which is equivalent to saying common justice should dominate economic management. This is vastly superior to the "free competition" which has built up so many large fortunes in nearly all countries since the war began.

Co-operative societies have tried first of all to prevent the shortage of this or that article, by warning their members not to lay in large stocks and so create great inequality through stupid panic. They have wisely counselled people to do without those provisions which are getting scarce, and to substitute others which are comparatively speaking, plentiful. And, when in spite of these precautions, the supply still remains insufficient, they have reduced the quantity deliverable to each member so as to regulate the demand in accordance with the existing stock. They have thereby succeeded to a considerable extent in checking the advance in prices. Hence co-operation, which always buries deepest its roots in the soil of adversity has met with assistance as well as with great difficulties during the war. Its object is to provide for all its members to the best of its ability, rather than to realize maximum dividends, and this is giving the movement an impetus which should help to assure co-operators of still greater success when the hour of great national re-organization takes place in all European countries.

Herbert C. Hoover, the new food controller of the United States, says that on flour alone the people of the United States



have been robbed at the rate of \$50,000,000 per month by the market manipulators. This is a pretty strong statement, but Hoover is a big man and should know what he is talking about. There is no doubt about it that the toll has been a heavy one. The people of Canada have also been forced to pay a very much higher price for their flour than the price which the farmer received for the wheat would warrant.

### NOT BAD, JUST IGNORANT MEN

In a recent address President Wilson made this profound observation on the great forces at work governing modern society:

"The fundamental truth of modern life as I analyze it is ignorance. I am not one of those who challenge the promoters of special interests on the ground that they are malevolent, that they are bad men; I challenge their leadership on the ground that they are ignorant men, that when you have absorbed yourself in a business through half your life you have no other point of view than the point of view of that business and that, therefore, you are disqualified by ignorance from giving counsel as to common interests. If you immerse a man in a given undertaking, no matter how big that undertaking is, and keep him immersed for half a lifetime, you can't expect him to see any horizon; you can't get him to see life steadily or to see it whole."

It may be a relief to some captains of industry and business plutocrats to know that they are thus regarded as ignorant rather than bad men, and the observation is generally true. They are the victims of the system which mercilessly sweeps men under its control in the demand for maximum efficiency at the expense of a full mental development and broad human sympathy. The constant grind for shareholders' dividends gives a total lack of consideration for those engaged in other forms of work and also largely for those doing the manual labor in that particular industry itself. Character is largely the result of habit, the result of continued

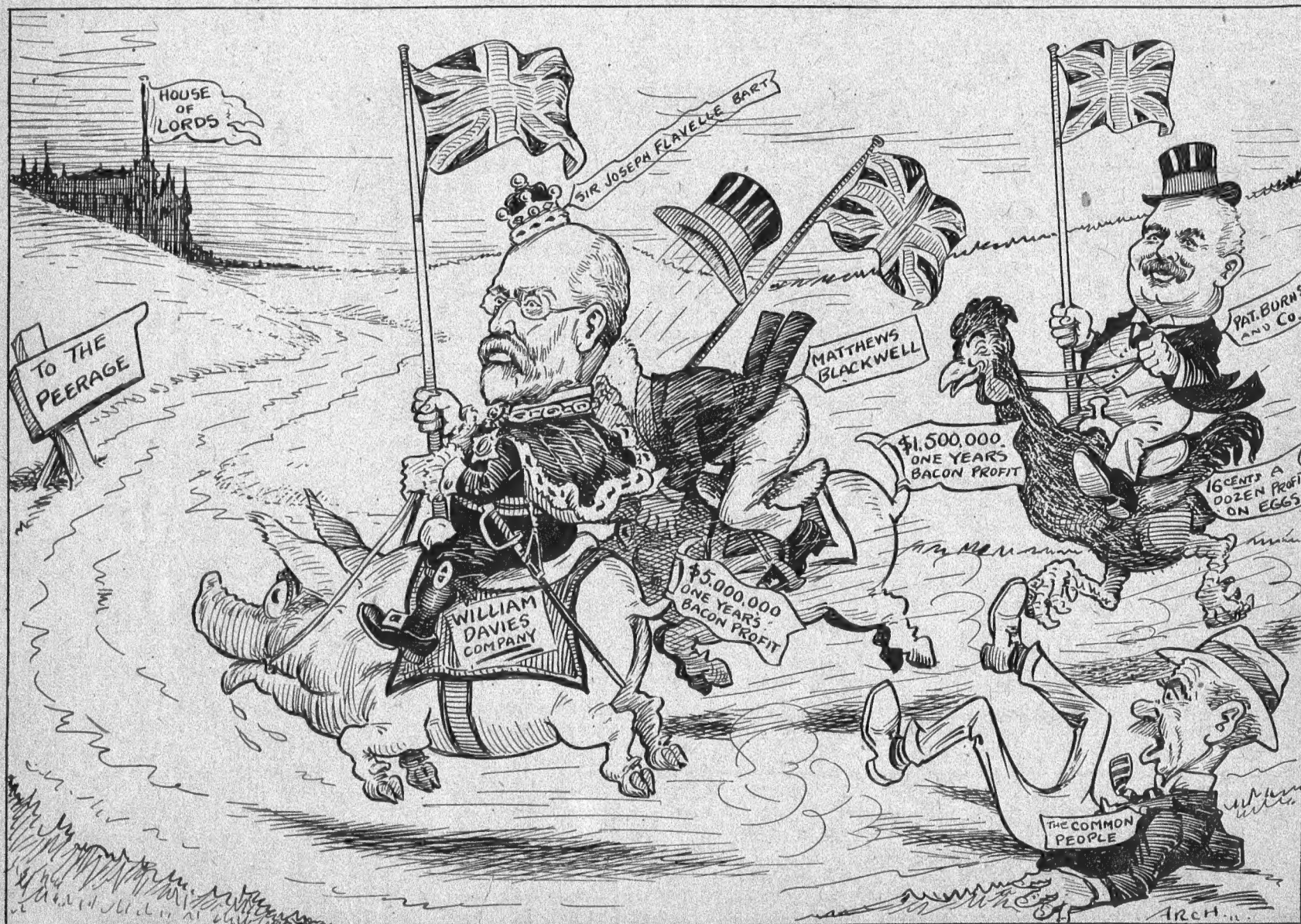
use of our faculties, of the feelings aroused by our activities. If those activities call for unceasing exertion in one line without ample time for recreation or opportunity for acquaintance with other spheres of work, a man's vision must become essentially selfish and inconsiderate of others. Environment has a great influence. With an occasional man religious ideals, a military or artistic spirit are shaping influences, but the scramble for dollars and cents is perhaps the most effectual character former. It restricts man's vision to sordid things. It makes the rich man look for his reward in titles, in the publicity of the press and the acclaim of ignorant multitudes instead of in the satisfaction of having done some noble, useful work conducive to human happiness. Ignorance gives a contorted view of public service, while a broad, unselfish view of public service is what we need in this country. Consideration for others rather than a rush for dollars should mark more of our actions. This ignorance of the lives and needs of others, induced by commercial avarice, is one of the deadliest cankers that can attack the heart of a nation.

### CHEAP CREDIT AND LAND VALUES

Most of the provinces have been providing better credit facilities for farmers. That they were badly needed the manner in which the farmers are using the new system goes to show. In spite of the claims of the banks and loan companies, there were hard-working, honest and efficient farmers, and lots of them, who could not get suitable credit. Many men who wanted to get into the farming business were also prevented from doing so because of the lack of credit to supplement their capital. Now that the means are provided for better credit facilities the handicaps that have prevented men from becoming farmers and

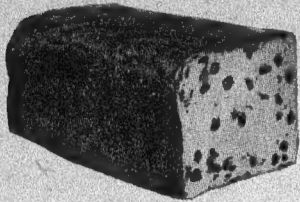
farmers from becoming larger producers have in a measure been removed. But there is one thing in regard to cheap and easy credit that should not be lost sight of by farmers and legislators. They should keep in mind the tendency of such improvements to be capitalized in land values, so that the advantages accrue not to those who want to secure land for farming purposes, but ultimately to those who already own it. In this connection Denmark furnishes an illuminating example. For years that country has been experimenting with cheap credit and the result has not been as reassuring as was hoped. Cheaper credit resulted in booming land values and the higher price for land absorbed almost all the advantage of low interest rates. To meet this situation a bill has been introduced in the Danish parliament to substitute a leasehold system for government assistance in purchasing. The government will acquire the land and rent it to the farmers, the rent to be equivalent to the current rates on the value of the holdings. The experience of Denmark strongly supports the contention of those who claim that a measure of land value taxation must accompany schemes for assisting farmers in order to prevent the advantages from being capitalized in land values, and going into the pockets of the land speculator instead of into the pockets of the men whom it is desired to assist.

There is an old saying that it is only "three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves," and there is a lot of truth in it. If this works out with our hereditary titles in Canada it is liable to be embarrassing. We may find one of our barons in the third generation working with a ditch gang, and he may not be very good at his job. It will be a little awkward for the foreman to have to step up to him and say, "You'll have to ginger up there, my lord. I'll have to dock your pay if you delay the gang."



THE PORK ROUTE TO THE PEERAGE

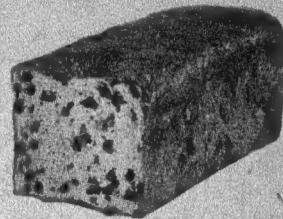




# Saving the Raisin Industry

## Its Origin and Growth in California---Successful Organization

By C. A. Murdoch, Secretary California Associated Raisin Company



California is the home of the raisin industry in America and the greatest raisin producing country in the world. The Mediterranean countries are the other great producing areas. Spain led the world's production for centuries. In 1892 California equalled Spain, and has been increasing her lead ever since. Now Fresno County, California, alone, produces nearly double the quantity produced in Spain.

In 1904 California produced 40,000 tons and Spain 25,000 tons. In 1914, California produced 80,000 tons and Spain 12,000 tons. The first raisin grape was introduced to California in 1851, but the industry had its real beginning in 1876. For the first six years, progress was slow. In 1879 the crop first exceeded 1,000,000 pounds. In 1895 it amounted to over 9,000,000 pounds and the following year it jumped to 14,000,000 pounds and continued to increase steadily until it has reached the enormous total of 180,000,000 pounds. In 1892 the United States Department of Agriculture reported that this source of supply was reducing the importation of foreign raisins by 20 per cent. There are approximately 150,000 acres in California that are producing raisin grapes.

The United Kingdom in normal times consumes annually about 73,000,000 pounds of raisins and 142,000,000 pounds of currants, or a total of about 215,000,000 pounds, equal to 5 pounds per capita. In the United States the consumption is less than one-half pound per capita.

### What Are Raisins?

Raisins are nothing more or less than sun-dried grapes. In the early days drying grapes consisted of breaking the vines, thus stopping the flow of sap and the grape was transformed into the raisin while hanging on the vine. The present method consists of picking the grapes from the vine and laying them on trays in the open vineyards where the sun cures them.

During the early days in California, raisins were produced chiefly in the southern part, but the soil proved so favorable for citrus fruits that orange and lemon groves have practically taken the place of the vineyards, and the raisin industry transferred to Central California. Of the 58 counties in California, less than one dozen produce raisins in commercial quantities.

In the early days the growers did their own marketing individually but this condition soon gave way to companies outside of the growers, who organized for the specific purpose of buying the raisins from the growers and then packing them for the market under various different brand names.

This latter system proved disastrous to the growers, as it created competition between various packing companies, which brought about a demoralized market, owing to the fact that, in order to meet competition the packing companies resorted to price cutting, and this led to forcing the growers to sell at lower prices until raisins were being sold at less than the cost of production. This condition became so unbearable that in 1912 the growers banded together and organized what is now known as the "California Associated Raisin Co.," whose duty it is to stabilize the market for raisins, so that the growers can be guaranteed a living price for their product. This saved the raisin industry from ruin, as the raisin association is a decided success and the growers' troubles are ended.

### Company Has 6,000 Members

The California Associated Raisin Company has over 6,000 members, most of whom are growers, and own 90 per cent. of all the raisins produced in the United States. They are capitalized at \$1,000,000 and are putting their combined efforts back of the "Sun-Maid" brand, which is destined to raise the standard of raisin quality and increase the popularity of this wonderful fruit food.

For several years before the California Associated Raisin Company became a reality conditions were

disastrous for the growers. Prices were erratic and averaged below the cost of production. Vineyards were unsalable at any reasonable price, and the unfortunate owners were disheartened and desperate, and throughout the entire raisin growing district all lines of business were suffering keenly in sympathy with the vineyardists' distress.

For the past three years, the Associated has dominated the situation at all times. During that period it has undeniably established the prices received by the growers for their raisins. The result has been a transformation of raisin growing and marketing from a hazardous gamble into a dependable business. The growers have received profitable prices and the consumers have received a better article without any increase in price. The wholesalers and retailers have been freed from disastrous losses due to wide and unforeseeable fluctuations in price, and no one has suffered unless it be the speculating buccaneers of the trade. Vineyards are in demand at good prices. Business of all kinds in the raisin district is most satisfactory and has been the envy of other localities all through the general hard times so recently ended.

The example set by the raisin growers has inspired the peach growers of California to organize along similar lines. The prune growers of the state, the pea packers of Wisconsin, the coconut planter of the Philippines, and many others, inspired by the prosperity of the raisin industry today, are studying the organization and the methods of the Associated and striving to adapt them to their own conditions. For this reason, a few words of history and explanation are given here.

### How Real Improvement Commenced

Readers must not imagine that success was achieved at the first attempt. There were many previous attempts to organize the raisin industry, some of them failures from the beginning, and some partially successful for a time. Out of these efforts there developed a definite belief that one thing at least was essential to the success of any plan of organization for the permanent bettering of the condition of the raisin growers—a real, paid-in cash capital with which to buy and sell raisins. For a while it was thought by many that the mere existence of a cash fund of a million dollars, ready to

be surrendered in exchange for regular full-power corporation stock certificates.

This provision for a Board of Trustees to hold and vote the issued shares of the company was put in the Trust Agreement to satisfy those of the subscribers who were fearful that otherwise, once organized, the control of the company would be bought away from the original subscribers by packers or speculators.

In due time the necessary amount was subscribed, about ninety per cent. by raisin growers and the balance by business and professional men of the raisin district. These men, in a memorable meeting in November, 1912, elected from their number twenty-five trustees of such standing and calibre as to command the unhesitating confidence and support of the community. The trustees immediately incorporated the company but changed its name from Million Dollar Company to California Associated Raisin Company. The incorporation was under the regular corporation laws of California, as they govern the ordinary commercial corporation.

### Immense Sums Necessary

Immediately after incorporation, it was decided by the trustees and directors that something more than a million dollars would be necessary in order to safely undertake to control raisin prices; that something more being control of not less than 60 per cent. of the crop for a period of three years, with an option on the part of the company for an additional two years.

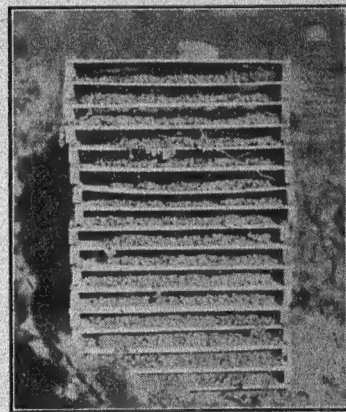
In accordance with that decision a crop contract was drawn up and the task of signing up the necessary acreage by April 1, 1913, was begun. It was a long, hard struggle, but in the end very successful, the minimum percentage of the crop being exceeded by sixteen per cent.

Just an ordinary corporation in form, it has one very vital peculiarity. Its owners were practically all individually owners also of the commodity it was to handle, and much more interested financially in getting a good price for their raisins than in any possible dividends on their shares in the company. The average stock subscription is about \$300.00 per subscriber, and the average delivery per grower is about fifteen tons. It is easy to see that an average increase of even one cent a pound in the price of raisins, above the price previously obtainable, would be equal to an annual dividend of one hundred per cent. on the stock. Add to this the increase in land values due to increased value of the product and compare the result with a ten per cent., or even a twenty-five per cent., possible profit on the shares of the company if it were to be run as an ordinary commercial corporation for the benefit of the shareholders instead of for the good of the growers and the community, and it becomes apparent why the management was relied upon to place the emphasis upon living prices to the grower rather than upon corporation profits. With growers and business and professional men of the community as stockholders, trustees, directors and officers it could not be otherwise. This point is emphasized because it was what transformed what would otherwise have been an ordinary corporation into a most effective co-operative instrument working powerfully for the good of the entire community.

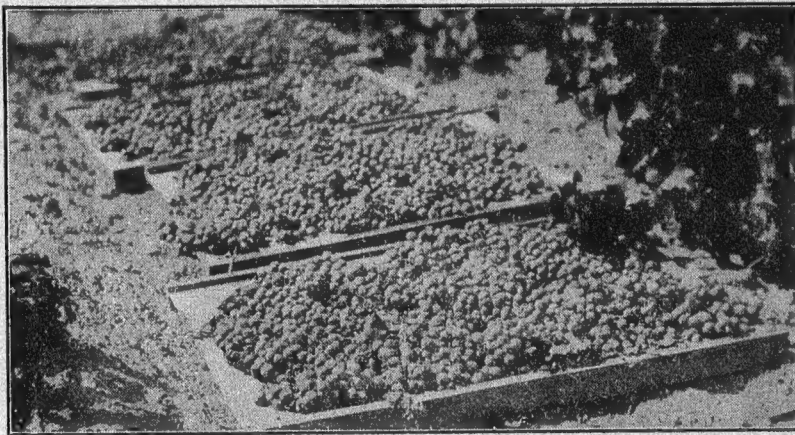
### A Herculean Task

The task before its officers and directors in the spring of 1913 was herculean. The preceding crop had been a large one and there was a heavy hold-over, part of it in eastern cold storage warehouses and some in the hands of local packers, but most of it still on the ranches in the hands of the growers. The price to the growers for Muscats prior to the advent of the Associated was one and three-

Continued on Page 16

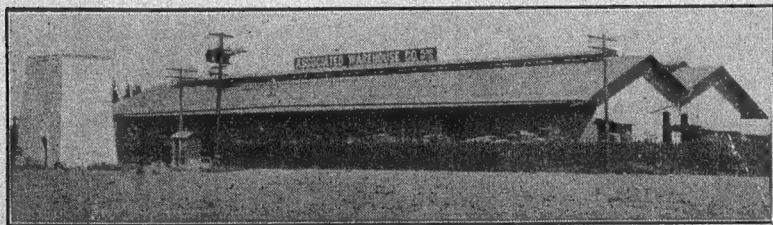


Raisins stacked. When the grapes have been fully cured the trays are stacked, ready for transfer to sweat boxes, where the moisture content is equalized.



Drying in the sun. The trays lie between rows in the open and Nature cures the raisin.

be used to buy if the price offered by others was too low, would be sufficient to stabilize prices at a profitable figure. This belief led to the organization of what was known during the organization period as the Million Dollar Company. Subscriptions for this company were taken in accordance with the provisions of a certain Subscription and Voting Trust Agreement. This agreement provided for the election by the subscribers, at a meeting to be called for that purpose after \$300,000.00 had been subscribed, of a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty-five members, apportioned among five districts. Those trustees, when chosen, were to become the legal representatives of the subscribers with full power to act for them in the work of incorporating and conducting the company, the trust agreement to continue for a period of seven years. During the life of the trust agreement, the interest of each individual subscriber was to be evidenced by a Trust Certificate issued to him by the trustees, transferable and entitling the holder to his proportion of any dividends earned, but without voting rights. At the end of the seven-year period, the trust agreement would expire, and the Trust Certificate would



One of the 32 warehousing and packing plants of the California Associated Raisin Co.



# Farm Experiences and Problems

## GROWING WINTER RYE

The records of the Indian Head Experimental Farm show that the average yield of winter rye during the last seven years has been 43 1-3 bushels, the highest yield recorded being 55 1-3 bushels in 1908 and the lowest, 32 bushels, in 1911.

Information obtained from farmers growing this crop shows that the average above mentioned is only slightly over the averages which they have obtained. The expense of growing and harvesting the crop is, approximately, the same as for growing wheat. In pre-war years the price obtained at typical Saskatchewan points has ranged from 50 to 60 cents per bushel, while in 1914 Saskatchewan growers realized upwards of 90 cents per bushel. In view of these facts the financial returns from among both grain and pasture crops for upwards of the crop must have been highly satisfactory.

Rye has been cultivated and has had a place two thousand years. For centuries it was the principal bread food of Europe, and is still extensively used as human food in Germany, Austria, Russia, the Scandinavian peninsula, and elsewhere. When cut green the crop is frequently used as hay and in dairy sections it is used extensively as a pasture both in fall and early spring.

The advantages on the cultivation and management of a farm which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye as an additional grain crop may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring sown grain, such as wheat, is used, because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.

2. Owing to its rapid and early growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats on this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.

3. As rye makes vigorous early growth in May and June the crop is well developed before the arrival of summer droughts, so that in place of appreciably decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.

4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early fall frosts.

5. Ripening before other cereals it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labor perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate.

6. A field of Winter Rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in the spring that can be provided by a grain crop in this country. If sown early Winter Rye may be pastured in the fall, but care should be exercised to see that it is not eaten off too close, otherwise in a severe winter, on exposed elevations, the grain will be killed out. Unless stink weed or other annual weeds are present, early spring pasturing, provided the top soil is dry, does not cause serious injury but lessens the yield of grain. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and generally yields as much per acre as the heaviest producing grain crops. When grown for hay two crops may often be taken in one season.

When pastured by dairy cattle Winter Rye sometimes taints the milk. This can be largely, if not wholly, overcome by pasturing the crop only immediately after milking and providing some other pasture during the latter part of the day.

### Cultivation, Amount of Seed and Varieties

On account of its ability to produce good yields when sown on soil too poor to grow other cereals, rye has been much used on light and sandy soil. It will, however, respond to a fertile soil and to good cultivation as well as any other grain. To obtain the best results the seed bed should be in fine tilth, well compacted and should contain a large amount of moisture. Summerfallow, plowed six to eight inches deep during the first week in June, harrowed immediately and well worked thereafter so that the soil is compacted, the rainfall retained, and all weeds kept down, makes an ideal seed bed for rye. As rye makes much of its growth during May, a time when there is usually very little precipitation, the importance of summerfallowing the year previous, so as to conserve all the moisture possible, cannot be over-estimated. The crop ripens early, so that damage from fall frosts need not be considered, while the early spring growth produces a stiff straw that seldom lodges. Rye should not be grown continuously on the same field, as this practice is favorable to the development of ergot.

Seed can be procured from any Western seed house or from farmers who are already growing the crop. Care must be taken to procure home grown seed, as the crop from imported seed will often winter kill. In Saskatchewan rye should be sown during the latter part of August so that it will have time to get well established before winter. When this is done there is very little danger of winter killing. The seed should be sown with an ordinary grain drill, being planted from 2 1/4 inches to 3 inches deep, so that it is certain to be down into moisture.

When sown on well prepared summerfallow one bushel per acre is ample. (This amount will be sown if the drill is set to sow one bushel of wheat). Heavy seeding is apt to result in stunting the crop before the usual June rains arrive. It is perfectly safe to sow seed from a crop that has just been harvested. Late seeding or too thick seeding should be avoided. On the Agricultural College farm at Saskatoon in 1914 the highest yield was obtained from a seeding of one-half bushel per acre. Light seedings have, as a rule, given the largest yields at Saskatoon, but the soil conditions were probably better than on the average farm. Ordinarily not less than three-quarters nor more than one bushel of seed should be used.

Should weed infested land sown to rye show a new growth of this pest after the rye is sown a



Cultivation of corn should be carried on frequently until the corn is high and shading both man and horse. The cultivation conserves moisture and promotes a rapid growth during our short season.

stroke of the harrow should be given to destroy such weeds, so that as few as possible of them enter the winter alive. Again in the spring the harrow may be used to advantage to break up the surface crust and kill any weeds which may have started. If intended primarily for fall pasture the rye should be sown early in August or late July. Spring pasturing of weedy fields is not advisable, as it gives the weeds a chance and makes the crop considerably later.

"North Dakota No. 959" and "Saskatchewan" are the hardiest and therefore the best varieties to use.

Under ordinary conditions winter rye is ready to cut by the first week in August of the year following that in which it is sown. In a dry year it will be ready somewhat earlier, probably from July 15 to 30, depending on location, tillage, rainfall, thickness of seeding, etc. It should be cut with a grain binder and handled exactly like wheat. Care must be taken, however, to have the grain thoroughly dry when it is threshed, as rye seems to become musty more readily than other grains. Stooking is best done, with least shelling, on the same day as cut.

Owing to rye being duty free and the freight rate to Duluth the same as to Fort William, Duluth has been for the last few years the best market for Saskatchewan rye. Under the Canada Grain Act rye is graded as Nos. 1 or 2 Canadian West Rye, or Rejected. No weight per measured bushel is specified, but 56 pounds is the accepted weight in commerce.—J. Braeken, Professor of Field Husbandry, Saskatoon Agricultural College.

## CASTRATION OF YOUNG PIGS

Pigs should be castrated while they are young; the best time is between six and eight weeks of age, before weaning. At this age there is less shock to the pig and possibly less check in growth. If it is still sucking its dam when castration takes place the chances are that it will be more thrifty and in better condition than when the operation is performed immediately after weaning. A pig six, seven or eight weeks old is small enough to be handled conveniently and the testicles are large enough to render the operation quite simple.

Select a clear, dry day to perform the operation; it should never be done on a rainy day. When it

is possible to do so, avoid castrating during "fly time" or in extremely cold weather.

All the pigs that are to be castrated should be put into a pen just large enough to hold them, so as to facilitate catching and lessen the excitement among the animals. Another pen should be prepared to receive the castrated ones. If they are to be kept in a house pen it should be clean, dry, and free from dust, and a small quantity of clean, dry straw should be scattered in it. If a pasture lot is to be used, select one that is free from mudholes, and wallows and contains some grass.

A good castrating knife or a penknife that will keep a sharp edge is necessary to do a clean job. A castrating knife of this kind can be purchased for from \$1.25 to \$2.00. A roll of absorbent cotton and a vessel containing a three per cent. solution of compound cresol U.S.P., carbolic acid, or other reliable disinfectant should be at hand.

Two persons can work to the best advantage in castrating. The attendant goes into the pen and picks up a pig by the hind leg, taking the right hind and front leg in his right hand and the left hind and front leg in his left. In this manner the pig may be held in the lap of the attendant. If the attendant holds the pig between his legs, with the head behind him and while not squeezing the pig, keeps the rump well out and slightly raised there is less liability of its wriggling about and making it hard for the operator to work. When the pig is in the desired position, the scrotum should first be washed with a piece of cotton saturated with the antiseptic solution, and before making the cut the operator should be sure that the knife and his hands are thoroughly clean. The knife should be dipped in the antiseptic solution before making the cut.

One of the testicles is seized between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and an incision made over the most prominent part, parallel with the middle line of the scrotum and a half inch to the side of it. The incision should be deep enough to liberate the testicle at one pass, and should also be long enough to free the testicle and to insure good drainage; to do this it must go through the scrotum and also through the sac that incloses the testicle. The membranous sac is allowed to go back and should be cut loose at the inner part of the testicle so that the cords may be pulled out and scraped, not cut, off. The scraping is done by holding the knife in a slanting position and scraping back and forth until the cord is severed. The cord should never be cut off abruptly, for to do so may cause a greater hemorrhage. Jerking out the cord is also dangerous, as it may cause a rupture. The other testicle is liberated in the same manner. It is not necessary to sew up the wound as it will heal more readily without interference.

In hot weather it is advisable to rub some pine tar on the scrotum to keep flies and other insects from the wound. Accidents following castration of pigs are rare, though abscesses are sometimes formed. These are manifested by much swelling and soreness at the seat of operation. Treatment consists in opening the abscess with a thoroughly clean knife and fingers, and washing it out twice daily with an antiseptic fluid.

There are on some farms from year to year numerous cases of pigs ruptured in the scrotum, while on other farms this condition is scarcely known. Some farmers castrate these pigs as readily as they castrate their ordinary boar pigs, but a great many others find the operation difficult or are unable to perform it.

The value of a pig in this condition is so slight that unless there is a considerable number of these ruptured pigs raised on the farm it will hardly pay the average farmer to employ a veterinarian to perform the operation.—Frank G. Ashbrook, Washington Department of Agriculture.

## FAVORS SMALL THRESHING OUTFIT

During the last two seasons I have threshed all my grain with the assistance of one man and using two teams and four wagons. I use a small threshing outfit and although the wet, tough, rusted condition of the grain last fall gave the machines in our district one of the severest tests I have known in my 20 years' experience, my small outfit came through without a hitch. My method is as follows: I set the machine in a good level place with the wind quartering in such a way to blow the straw and dirt a little to the left of the machine. We run a grain wagon under the spout and then hitch on a stook wagon apiece and each load our own wagons with as big a load as possible. I start the engine, my man pitches, and I feed. When both racks are empty I stop the engine and we load two more. We have two grain wagons and when one is full we pull it out of the way and set the other. At noon and night we each drive home a load of grain and while the horses are feeding empty them in the granary. With regards to the straw, I have a fork with a handle about fourteen feet long which I carry on top of separator and while my man is changing wagons I jump down and simply push the straw pile over first one way and then the other.

Continued on Page 13



# The Country Homemakers

## THE RED BRICK MANIA

Can anyone account for Ontario's mania for red brick houses? They begin to march past the swift-moving train just after one leaves Port McNichol. Isolated units at first, set serenely amid green trees, vines, barns and milk houses, but as one nears Toronto they appear in groups, and finally in the city itself they are marshalled in companies, regiments and battalions. Ugly, stern-fronted houses they are, formidable and exclusive. One understands, looking up and down those rows of solid substantial buildings, why it is that Toronto people, when they meet western people in conventions, assume that as a matter of course the offices should return to Toronto. They have perhaps travelled through villages of modest little frame houses, often infinitely more picturesque than their own substantial structures, but, it must be admitted, less durable, less fireproof and less perhaps several other estimable and tiresome things.

It is interesting to speculate whether the unattractive, practical character of the architecture has any bearing upon the character of Torontonians, whether perchance if the early architects had been of a gayer and more imaginative type the people might not have developed more elasticity of character, might not have been less sure of the superiority of Toronto to all other habitable parts of the globe.

But it is unfortunately too late for such speculation; the red brick houses are there, up street and down in stately dignified rows, and the character of Toronto as a city is formed for better, for worse, until the end of time.

## The Eastern Back Yard.

After having expressed our candid opinion of Toronto's architecture it is only fair to be equally frank about its back yards. We do many things well in the west, big things such as suffrage, temperance, municipal hospitals, single tax (in spots) and other radical innovations in government, but going about Toronto convinces one that we know nothing at all about keeping a back yard. A flourishing cherry or apple tree in one corner, a smooth flower-bordered green lawn, set with neat little beds of vegetables and strawberries. That, in a word, is typical of the back yard of one after another of Toronto homes, and they are not the homes of the rich but of people of quite modest means. No, in the matter of back yards Toronto has much to teach us, and the making of the outdoor parts of a city beautiful is not a little thing.

## New York's Haphazardness

I am not sure that there is such a word in the English language as "haphazardness," but if not somebody in the city of New York should have coined it long ago. There is a tendency to speak of New York as a place where the competition is so keen that only the very fittest survive. One would naturally expect to be served by veritable giants of efficiency, people whose activities are methodical and accurate to a degree. There never was a theory wider of the mark. It often seems that people must be attracted to this city because their ineffectiveness will be put down by a long-suffering public to the complications of a great metropolis, and borne with the cheerful philosophy drilled into it by a long experience of the futility of protest.

One is told upon arrival on Saturday that one's trunks have not arrived, and on Monday that they were there Saturday, and one has been sent to storage several miles away, and the owner has to pay the cartage. An extremely hot day is consumed in pursuing them from place to place and depositing checks in the hands of a transfer company.

After notifying both hall boys of the apartment block one sits down to wait in a state of eager expectancy. Tuesday passes and Wednesday morning with no sign of them, but on Wednesday afternoon when one has gone down town they are sent and turned away by the hall boy because of some slight difference in the spelling of the name. Thursday one phones and is promised that they will be delivered Friday if possible. Nothing happens on Friday, so on Saturday a trip is made to the nearest office of the company. Yes, the trunks are at the warehouses and they will be sent out if possible, but the rigs are all out. Nothing happens Saturday. Sunday they are sent out on a little experimental journey. Not having found the owner the first time some bright person has changed the address from avenue to street and their destination thereby to quite another part of the city. And then by a great stroke of luck the clerk from the local office happens to be standing by when they return the second time and the man at the warehouse says: "There are those trunks back again," and the local clerk explains that avenue means avenue and not street, and they finally arrive one week after they started out.

Very much after this fashion only more so are all the smaller businesses conducted. One calls for a dress left by a friend at the pressers. The old man in charge shows one a blue serge dress. "Is this it? Anyway it's the only blue serge dress I have, so it's likely the one. You'll bring it back if it's not right, won't you?" He had no name attached to that dress or label of any kind, only a memory of a face.

## Differences

One cannot help being impressed by the differences between an old, or perhaps one should say an older country and a new one, one of the most striking of which is the graveyards. After the scattered headstones in even our oldest cemeteries it seems strange to see them here set almost as closely together as jewels in a ring.

Here generations of people have been born, grown to maturity and passed on to old age in practically the same environment, and have eventually been laid away to rest, side by side, in the same cemetery. Here there is not the same tradition of an Eldorado out west to which all the desires and ambitions of the country turn.

Another difference is in the trees and flowers. There is quite an ordinary tree across the way, nearly five stories tall, which only begins to branch out about half way up a three storey building.

And the roses! On a little excursion out to suburban New York the other day we saw them growing over and around and sometimes completely covering the porch of one house after another. And these are only the climbing roses, quite ple-



By an Alberta stream near the foothill country, where fishing and small game hunting is the very best.

bian members of the great family of roses which grow down here in such profusion.

So much for the material differences that strike one most forcibly. There are mental variations equally characteristic. This country has what is unique in Canada, people of many race origins who have been American for centuries. The result combined with a comparative newness of country is a most intense nationalism. Flags wave from houses all along the streets, not only upon occasions of celebration but every day, just as a matter of course, and the most untruthful and fatuous remark about the stars and stripes will bring a round of applause from the average audience any time. But they have something else that is not all bombast. Combined with the popular idea that there is no such wonderful country or such wonderful people in the world is the deep-rooted belief that it is really the land of the free, meaning a land of personal, individual liberty. When Theodore Roosevelt rose to address a great meeting of ten thousand people the other day he was cheered to the echo, but when, later in the meeting, he got into a dispute with Samuel Gompers concerning the riots in East St. Louis in which a number of negroes were cruelly murdered, and began to shake his fist in Gompers' face the crowd booed and hissed him.

At every infringement of personal liberty there is this same protest from not only the extreme radicals, as in Canada, but from the man on the street. Doubtless it can be traced to the fact that many of these people are the descendants of those who came from other lands, driven out by tyranny, and they regard the personal freedom which the stars and stripes has always symbolized to them, as a particularly precious possession.—Francis Marion Beynon.

## STRONG FOR BREAD MIXER

Dear Miss Beynon:—In reply to Mrs. A. McL.'s question about a bread mixer, I would like to tell my experience with a bread mixer for nearly seventeen years.

When bread mixers first came into use in our city a friend bought one and asked me if I would

like to try it out on the farm during the summer because she bought her bread at that season.

I was quite sure I wouldn't ever bother with the thing, but to please my city friend I took it along to try. It sat in my pantry for a while and one day the hired boy wanted me to try it and said he would like really to see what kind of bread we would have. To please the boy and to satisfy my curiosity I used the mixer. We had a fine batch of bread. I have used one ever since and in fact cannot make bread without one now.

When I came to Canada on the prairie I said to the men: "One thing we must put in the car and that is a large sized mixer."

The first summer we had nine in our family and that meant lots of bread. Generally one of the men would offer to turn the mixer for me, and often more than one wanted to do it at the same time. They enjoyed turning it, and as I mix my bread in the evening it was not any bother to get someone to turn it for me. I do not find it hard to turn unless I have about ten or twelve loaves.

When you consider that you can mix a batch this size in five minutes and a small batch in three you will realize what a saving of time it really is and also how much more sanitary. Why stand and sweat a half hour when you can do the work in about five or six minutes? It takes that much time to clean the hands to knead the old way and much longer to rest the feet.

## Experience Soon Teaches

It takes a few bakings to know just how much flour to use, but I always add a little more as I mix it if I think the dough is too sticky. This is my method. I make my thin yeast at noon in a basin. At four or five o'clock I stir in more flour and a little more water to make about two quarts of dough. At bed time I put this into my mixer, add salt and the amount of water I want, then my warm flour, turn three to five minutes. Take out of the mixer, cover the pail with a blanket and let it raise over night. When I get up my bread is up to the top of the mixer. Then I take it out on the board to form my loaves and bake my bread before noon.

I have cooked on threshing outfits, always carrying my mixer along, and my bread would be out of the oven by nine o'clock. I would get up early and have it into loaves before breakfast. If you can get a large size mixer here you will find baking so easy that you won't mind making bread oftener.

If you find the mixer when screwed to your table is up too high to handle easily, just screw it to a chair and you will find it works very much more easily.

A mixer with six loaves does not turn hard at all, a child can operate that much, but of course ten or twelve require much more muscle. The easiest way for one unable to knead it all at once is to divide it into half and knead each separately. That would mean from eight to ten minutes' work.

Don't be afraid to try one if you make your own bread. You won't be sorry and you will wonder why women are so foolish as to make slaves of themselves when so much work in the house can be done by machinery. I class a mixer with machinery for it is a labor saver.

The top cross piece and handle do not need to be washed every time if you take out the mixer as soon as the dough is mixed before raising. Then all you have to wash is the pail and the little curved mixer that does the kneading.

I recommend a bread mixer especially for bachelors who have trouble getting bread bakers. Be independent, make your bread at home and use a mixer.

I hope my friend will have good success and know she will appreciate this article if she does. I think I paid \$2.00 for my small mixer and \$2.50 for my large one.

M. B.

## A BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR

Dear Miss Beynon:—In your issue of June 6, I see under initials of I. H. someone asking how to exterminate bed-bugs. Perhaps our experience would be of use. We tried bed-bug poison, gasoline and coal oil, but with no effect. At last we used Formalin (pure), applied with a feather in all cracks and crevices daily, also in all bedsteads, in fact wherever there is any space where they could lodge. Of course one must search for them continually. Also we find it is best to drop them on the hot stove. This treatment should be continued for about a week, and rest a week, alternately, thereby catching the freshly hatched nits.


Hoping this will be of use,

Yours truly,

E. N. MANN.

Paseweg, Sask.





**Northern**  
Overalls  
and Working Shirts

Made specially to suit  
the Western Mechanic,  
Farmer and Thresherman

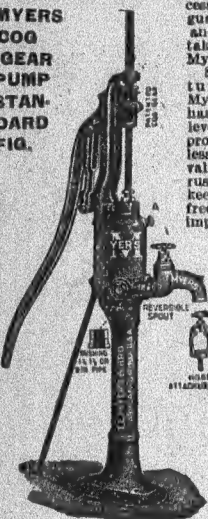
FULLY GUARANTEED  
UNION MADE

Manufactured by  
**The Northern Shirt Co.**  
WINNIPEG LIMITED

### MYERS PUMPS FOR EVERY PURPOSE. HAY TOOLS AND DOOR HANGERS

Myers Pumps are built in many styles and sizes to meet your particular requirements.—Double Acting, Force and Lift, Hand, Windmill, Power, Hydro-Pneumatic, Tank and Hydraulic Pumps, Bucket, Barrel and Power Spray Pumps and Accessories—every outfit is guaranteed for service and satisfaction. You take no chances with a Myers.

MYERS  
COG  
GEAR  
PUMP  
STAND-  
ARD  
FIG.



Special patented features found only on Myers Pumps—Cog gear handle which increases leverage 33 1-3 per cent., produces more water with less work. Patent glass valve seat which will not rust, chip or corrode, keeps the water pure and free from contaminating impurities thrown off by the ordinary valve seat.

A Myers Pump will best serve you. Write for prices and particulars before buying.

**F. E. Myers Bro.**  
Ashland, Ohio



**J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
Distributors, Western Canada

### Fowler's Grape Cider

"IT'S MIGHTY GOOD"  
Buy It By the Gallon  
From Your Dealer

### Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

**CRICHTON'S LIMITED**  
Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians  
Jewelers and Watchmakers  
Hammond Building 304 Main St., Moose Jaw, Sask.



**The Challenge**  
WATERPROOF  
all-linen  
COLLAR

THE CHOICE OF PARTICULAR MEN  
SMART—STYLISH—ECONOMICAL  
NO LAUNDRY BILLS TO PAY

AT YOUR DEALER'S, OR DIRECT, 25c

THE ARLINGTON CO.  
OF CANADA, LIMITED  
54-56 PRINCE AVE.  
TORONTO

MADE IN CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Dear Mr. Musselman:—I would be much obliged if you would let me have the names of the different Women's sections of the G.G.A. as I want to write to as many of the secretaries as I can. Allow me to congratulate you on the success of our first Grain Growers' Sunday; but I would like to see a Rally Day for every local, however small. I think if you made it almost an order from headquarters instead of merely a suggestion it would be taken up more readily.

**FANNY E. SHEPHERD,**  
Director at Large, W.G.G.A.  
Stalwart, Sask.

### CENTRE HILL'S CONTRIBUTION

Central Secretary:—Centre Hill Local held their annual picnic at the school house on Friday, June 22. The annual program of sports, supper and dancing followed and everyone had a good time. The Grain Growers' Booth in aid of the Red Cross Funds, was well patronized. I enclose herewith the sum of \$28.00 for that fund, being the net profit of the day.

I am afraid we will have no chance to make an effort on behalf of the Special Fund for the French Red cross, being raised now, and we would like half of the above donation to go to this special effort. The amount is small to divide by two, but this district was severely hailed last year and we are trying to keep up our activities in a small way, looking to rapid developments when our members are in a better financial situation.

**R. W. SULLY,**  
Sec'y. Treas. Centre Hill.

### \$170 FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES

Central Secretary:—Would like to let you know what the South Beaver Women's G.G.A. are doing. At a Concert and dance given by their local on March 16, 1917, the sum of \$170 was raised for patriotic purposes. \$100 of this is being used to send a box of comforts to 15 of our boys who have gone from this district. \$50.00 is to be used to fully equip a bed for soldiers in the hospital and the remainder is to be donated to the Red Cross Fund.

**Mrs. W. JEFFREY,**  
Secy.-Treas.

### ENDORSE REJECTION OF OFFER

Mr. J. B. Musselman:—The Rosedale Local Grain Growers' Association wishes to endorse the action of the executive in rejecting the offer of the Federal government for wheat at \$1.30 on Fort William prices and that if the government intend to fix the prices of wheat, they also should fix the labor wages, duty on machinery and all farm commodities, which the farmers have to buy.

**J. H. McWILLIAM,**  
Sec'y.-Treas.

### \$112 FOR SAILORS' RELIEF FUND

J. B. Musselman, Esq.:—I was pleased to receive yours of the 15th and thank you for the button and the pamphlets. In regard to the co-operative, it is the intention of this local at the present to do as much trading as possible through the Manna Co-operative Society Ltd., some of our members already being shareholders; and with that society being so near it is not considered wise to start another as they already employ a storekeeper who can easily look after the business of the two associations.

I have great pleasure in forwarding you a check for \$112, \$102 being the proceeds from a box social and dance, held in New Bank school, March 23, in Brickleigh G.G.A. on March 16 at Brick-which was a very successful affair. Everyone had a good time and the bidding on the boxes was brisk. A. S. Wright was the auctioneer, and kept the crowd smiling and bidding. \$10.00

was donated by some who could not come, making a total of \$112 which was very good as the night was not very favorable.

**S. MARTIN,**  
Sec'y.-Treas. New Bank G.G.A.

### \$179 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Central Secretary:—A very successful concert and dance was held by the Brickleigh G.G.A. on March 16 at Brickleigh schoolhouse in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. Proceedings commenced at 8 p.m. a very good program keeping the audience well entertained until 11 p.m. when refreshments were served. Afterwards the room was cleared for dancing which was kept up until 4 a.m. when everyone wended their way homeward well pleased with the event. The sum of \$179 was taken by the sale of tickets and subscriptions. This was forwarded by the Northern Crown Bank at Plato, free of charge to the Belgian consul at Montreal.

**JAS. H. WILLIAMS,**  
Sec'y.-Treas.

### FEDERAL CANDIDATES AND FARMERS' PLATFORM

J. B. Musselman, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing copy of the Farmers' Platform adopted by the Council of Agriculture and endorsed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in which you ask me for an expression of my views regarding the same.

I should be quite willing to endorse the entire program of your association, apart from certain reservations which may be necessary by the abnormal conditions through which the Dominion of Canada is passing at the present time and a further sacrifice which we, as a people, may yet have to make before we have fully completed the great work in which the Empire is engaged.

The movement of events at the present time leaves no doubt, in my own mind, that the adoption of a policy along the lines set out by your association is not only desirable, but will become more and more necessary, not only in the interests of Western Canada, but the whole Dominion.

I have the honor to remain,  
Yours faithfully,  
**J. W. MILLER.**  
North Battleford, Sask.

### T. H. McCONICA'S STAND

J. B. Musselman, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Farmers' Platform which you sent me, and I may say that I have examined it with care and that it meets with my entire approval and you may accept this letter as my pledge, in the event that I am elected to the Dominion parliament, to support it and to use my best efforts and all honorable means to place the various clauses there contained on the statute books of the Dominion.

I consider the tariff question the all important question, second only to winning the war. Were it not for this question I should not think of standing as a candidate. My son and I are engaged only in farming and I am quite certain that I would be much better off financially to give no time to seeking any political office. But I realize that it is most important that the western farmers shall have as many western friends at court as possible when the trade relations of Canada are fixed after the war. I am most strongly opposed to the whole idea of a protective tariff. I hope soon to see the day when any law to tax one private citizen, or one class of private citizens, for the benefit of another private citizen or class of private citizens, will be considered a relic of barbarism. A revenue tariff is a most expensive method of securing revenue and tends to gross extravagance in the expenditure of public funds. I hope we may soon secure

such legislation as will enable us all to know just how much tax we pay, to whom we pay it, and what becomes of it. These in brief are my views on the tariff question. You are aware, of course, that a tariff bill is usually a compromise measure and I must reserve the right to support legislation that tends in the direction we seek, even if it does not go as far as we desire.

I will, however, confer with you and your associates as far as possible before taking any such action as to railroads. I do not at present think that it would be wise to take over any roads unless all, or at least the C.P.R., were taken.

I will not take the time to discuss these matters more at length. I will at all times hold myself ready to state my position on any public question. I am by no means an anxious candidate. I have no desire to secure support by either mis-stating or concealing my views on any public question.

I may add that it is now two-and-a-half years since I was nominated by the Liberals of the Davin constituency; since then my business interests compelled me to move out of the constituency. In view of the lapse of time and the change in my location, I have doubted the propriety of my retaining the nomination without some further expression from the electors of the constituency. Upon this matter, however, I have not yet reached a definite conclusion, but of one thing I am very sure that unless my candidacy is satisfactory to the Grain Growers and farmers generally of the constituency, I have no desire to stand as a candidate.

I should be greatly obliged if you would give me a frank and full statement of the situation in the Davin constituency as it appears to you and your associates. I ask this for the reason that as suggested above, I am not sure what is the best course for me to take.

I may add that I was a member of the Luseland G.G.A. as long as it was active, but during the three years that I lived at Kerrobert our local became inactive.

Trusting I may soon hear further from you, I am,

Yours respectfully,  
**T. H. McCONICA.**  
Luseland, Sask.

The following resolution was passed by the Poplar Park Local: That this local heartily endorses the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in declining the government's wheat proposition and expresses itself as being totally opposed to the commandeering of farmers' produce unless all other commodities are similarly affected; furthermore, it believes that the most equitable solution would be in paying a fixed track price, f.a.g., for the entire western wheat crop as in the case of Australia.

The Fillmore Association unanimously adopted the following resolution: Resolved, that in the opinion of this local association of grain growers that because of the increased number of local associations and the consequent increase of delegates, our general conventions have become unwieldy and we would recommend that the present basis of representation be abandoned and delegates be elected on a basis of one delegate for each local of 40 or less members and one delegate for each additional 40 or fraction thereof.

Resolution passed by Poplar Park G.G.A.: Whereas the fundamental principle of democracy is government by consent of the people, and whereas the Dominion government proposes to enact a measure for compulsory military service without consulting the people of Canada; therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Poplar Park Local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., record our united opposition to conscription, both military and industrial, until a referendum has been taken by the people.

### SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO MRS. McNAUGHTAN

Owing to the ill health of Miss Stocking, will secretaries and members of the Saskatchewan Women's Grain Growers' Association please send reports and correspondence direct to Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche, Sask. Mrs. McNaughtan will assume Miss Stocking's secretarial work till further notice.



## BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEET

The half-yearly meeting of the Provincial Board of Directors of the U.F.A. was held in the Central Office on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 10 and 11, when considerable business was transacted.

It was decided that the next Annual Convention of the U.F.A. would be held on January 22, 23, 24, 25, 1918, and that the place of convention be Calgary, provided that the necessary arrangements could be made. A large number of communications were dealt with.

A committee was appointed to get in touch with the Great War Veterans Association with a view to establishing closer co-operation between the two bodies on matters of mutual interest.

Communications were read from some Locals desiring to take advantage of the machinery of the Central Office for the purpose of calling a Convention in certain constituencies through the locals of the U.F.A. on a delegate basis with a view to nominating a candidate for the Dominion House. The following resolution was passed: "That it is the sense of this Board that the Central Office must refrain from taking any action in politics, either by advice, furnishing lists of members or otherwise, except by order or consent of this Board. This Board hereby freely concedes the right of any member of the organization to take any part he may choose in politics as a private citizen so long as he does not in any way whatever use the name of or his connection with the organization to further the interests of himself or any candidate in any election."

## On the Conscription Issue

On the matter of conscription the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that we, the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, in executive assembled, hereby affirm our belief in the principle of the selective conscription of men to carry on the war, and the conscription of wealth for the same purpose. We also pledge our support to the government in an effort to intelligently and prudently carry into effect the conscription of men for this purpose, but in connection with and at the same time as that effort is made we insist that the government put into effect a systematic, just and equitable scheme of conscription of the wealth of the whole country. It must be understood, however, that this scheme must embrace the conscription of the income wealth of all the men and institutions of the Dominion. The rate at which these incomes are assessed must be increased as the incomes increase until a certain limitation is reached, after which the remainder of said incomes is to be conscripted."

We also insist that in case of lands that have been acquired and held out of productive use, such lands are to be subject to equitable taxation, and in cases where lands are not subject to assessment and collectable taxation, such lands are to be expropriated, with or without, at the discretion of the government, a reasonable remuneration to cover original cost of said lands, and the title thereto to revert to the Crown and become part of the public domain."

## \$700,000 Insurance Written

The secretary submitted a gratifying financial statement and his report showed considerable increase in membership of both men and women for the half year ending June 30, as compared with the same period in 1916, the combined increase in membership amounting to over 1,800 members.

A resolution of sympathy was passed with the relatives and family of the late Lieut. G. H. Vickery, one time member of the Board, also with Messrs. P. Baker, Rice Sheppard, J. L. Sparrow and J. W. Wood, each of whom has lost one or more sons.

The secretary submitted a report on hail insurance, showing that over \$700,000 had been written. A discussion took place with regard to giving a series of prizes to Locals doing the best work in the province. It was decided to put the plan into effect this year if possible.

Mr. J. W. Wood handed in his resignation as Third Vice-President, explaining that in the absence of his two

sons at the front his other business connections made it impossible for him to give the attention to U.F.A. matters that he would wish. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors with regret. Director P. Baker, of Ponoka, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of J. W. Wood and W. J. Jackman, of Clover Bar, was appointed to fill Mr. Baker's place as director of the Strathcona constituency.

## DO NOT BELIEVE IN PRINCIPLE OF CONSCRIPTION

The following communication has been received from Airdrie Local No. 239: "At our meeting on Saturday the members present voted the following resolution, and I was instructed to forward the same to you:

"Moved and seconded by Messrs. Fletcher and George that we support the principle of equitable conscription of wealth and man power in the Dominion and the entire suppression of all optional dealing in food supplies and other necessities."

The motion being put to vote it was carried without opposition. I may say in explanation of our vote that Mr. George, manager of the bank here, was the only one of the 25 present who was out and out in favor of conscription. All the others were opposed to the principle of conscription and would not support it in any way unless wealth was compelled to do its part. They did not believe it to be fair to ask men to give their lives in such a way unless wealth should make its share of the sacrifice or bear its share of the burden, just as you might look at it. While opposing the principle of conscription in a free country, we did not believe it wise to oppose the government if it felt that it was necessary to use conscription to meet the conscripted power of Germany. The general opinion was that it would be better to submit the question to a popular vote.

## BANKER TALKS ON INSECT PESTS

F. J. Powell, secretary of Edwell Local No. 53, reports that a most successful meeting of the Union was held on Wednesday evening, July 4 last in the school-house, when Mr. F. O. Whitehouse, the genial manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Red Deer, and president of the Alberta Natural History Society, read a paper on "Insect Pests" before the members and friends. He welcomed the opportunity of meeting the members of the U.F.A. as the value of strong organizations of farmers is recognized by all bankers, and urged closer co-operation between town and country, hoping that this occasion was the "thin end of the wedge" in the Red Deer district.

Mr. Whitehouse dealt principally with insects affecting grain crops, gardens and trees, and in the course of his paper gave many valuable hints as to their destruction and prevention. At the close of his admirable and educative paper, which was listened to with rapt attention, he invited questions from those present and several members made enquiries respecting insect pests as affecting cattle and horses, which elicited many interesting facts, also some useful hints.

The Local is much indebted to Mr. Whitehouse for the trouble he took in preparing his most interesting paper, which, if it had a fault, was far too short. They hope to be able to welcome Mr. Whitehouse during the next winter's session on some equally instructive subject.

The ladies very kindly provided a tasty lunch, which was much appreciated and after a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Whitehouse the gathering broke up at a late hour.

Notice to members.—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Stewart Bros., of Penhold, to supply 250 lbs. of Plymouth binder twine this season. Members will please notify the secretary

at once the amount of their requirements so as to ensure getting it.

## MAKE \$300 AT UNION FAIR

John A. Graham, Secretary of Sexton Creek Local, regrets that he was unable to attend the secretaries' convention, as at that time the union held a fair. The fair was very successful as far as the financial side was concerned, \$300 being cleared. They are considering making it an annual event.

They have done considerable co-operative business this spring in buying wire, posts, formalin and oil, and the members are attending the monthly meetings better than ever before. The union is very much alive and they are thinking of building a community hall if they get a fair crop.

## MADE RED CROSS COMPETITION

Walter N. Vivian, Secretary Claremont Local No. 725, reports that the Claremont U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a joint picnic and Red Cross tag day on July 2, all the proceeds to go to the Red Cross fund. G. Gagen donated three pure-bred Irish terrier puppies to be raffled. The amount realized from all sources, booth, tags and dogs, over and above all expenses, was \$139.30.

Sexsmith Local No. 204 and Clairmont Lake Local No. 75 held sports on June 22 at Clairmont. The day did not commence very auspiciously. They had their usual complaint, rain all the forenoon, but it did not seem to hold the farmers back. It cleared off in the afternoon and they all turned out in large numbers and enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent. The sports consisted of horse racing, bucking contest, which was certainly very good, and other kinds of sports too numerous to mention. After supper a baseball game was arranged for and after the baseball game they finished up the day with a real good live dance, which everybody present enjoyed.

## TO CO-OPERATE IN LIVESTOCK SHIPPING

A branch of the U.F.A. was organized at Tawatinaw on July 10, with a membership of 18, which they expect will very quickly increase. The district is essentially a mixed farming community and will in all probability co-operate with Rochester and Perryvale Locals in forming a livestock shipping association. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. McGillivray; Secretary, H. A. Meggs, both of Tawatinaw.

## NEW LOCAL AT HUGHENDEN

Hughenden Local No. 749 was organized on June 30, the farmers assembling of their own accord, and we trust it will prove a live union. The meeting was well attended and the following officers were elected: President, C. O. F. Wright; Vice-President, W. J. Teasdale; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. McKenna.

## KIRKPATRICK THIRD ANNUAL

Robert M. Johnson, secretary of Kirkpatrick Local No. 651, reports that their union held their third annual picnic on June 8, which proved a success in every way, people coming from far and near. During the afternoon they had athletic sports, horse races and a baseball match between the Burns Local and the Kirkpatrick Local, which the local boys won by one run. A dance was held in the evening and lasted until daylight. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves and went home happy.

He further reports that the members were very interested in the secretary's report of the secretaries' convention. They are much interested in the shipping of livestock and think in the near future their Local will be shipping livestock co-operatively.

**DIAMOND  
ENGAGEMENT  
RINGS  
and  
WEDDING RINGS**

If you contemplate matrimony, you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your Engagement Ring and Wedding Ring. It is important in both these instances to get quality rather than size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special \$50 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect Blue-White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$500, according to the size of the stone.

Our Wedding Rings are made of solid 14K., 18K., or 22K. Gold. The style used mostly at present is narrow and fairly thick and is very comfortable on the finger. Prices range from \$5 to \$12, according to weight and quality.

—Send for Catalogue—

**D. E. BLACK & CO.**  
Limited.  
Jewelers  
Herald Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

## Daily Market

FOR

**BEEF, STOCKER  
AND DAIRY - - CATTLE**  
Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities  
Direct railway connections  
Inquiries solicited

**Edmonton Stock Yards**  
LIMITED  
Edmonton, Alberta

## GROCERIES

Farmers and ranchers within 175 miles of Calgary write for our Monthly Grocery Catalogue, showing prices, delivered free to your station.

**S. G. FREEZE**  
The Grocer Drawer 449, Calgary

Established  
in 1886

## Repairing of Watches and Jewelry

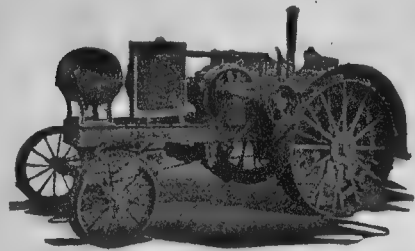
is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.

**JACKSON BROS.**

Retail Manufacturing Jewelers  
Watchmakers, Opticians, Engravers  
9962 JASPER AVENUE  
Phone 1747 Edmonton, Alberta  
Marriage Licenses Issued

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE  
MENTION THE GUIDE





SEE THE  
**WATERLOO BOY**  
KEROSENE  
ONE-MAN **TRACTOR**  
at the  
**BRANDON PLOWING**  
**DEMONSTRATION**

We want every farmer to see the "Waterloo Boy" Tractor in action. Also see the "Waterloo Boy" Separator.

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG

**Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor**  
of Canada Limited  
DEPT. A WINNIPEG

## CATER'S WOOD PUMPS



Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made. For Deep Wells get Cater's Fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair." A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

**H. CATER** Dept. O.  
BRANDON, MAN.

## Build Concrete Silos



Dwellings or any class of buildings from Concrete Blocks. The LONDON ADJUSTABLE BLOCK MACHINE makes all sizes and designs of concrete blocks. Price \$85. Send for catalog No. 8.

**LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO.**  
Dept. X, London, Ontario.  
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

## BINDER TWINE

We have the 500 feet. Will pass Canadian Inspection

**COOPER TWINE COMPANY**  
MINNEAPOLIS

## TRY FALL RYE-

Write For Circular

Great weed killing crop. Yields 20 to 40 bushels. Prices high. Ready to cut end of July to first of August. No soil too poor and none so rich it will lodge. Investigate.

**HARRIS McFAYDEN COMPANY**  
Farm Seed Specialists WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Menders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

### NEEPAWA DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Grain Growers of the Neepawa district held their semi-annual convention at Arden on Monday, the 9th, and made it the largest and most satisfactory gathering of Grain Growers ever held in the district. No one could have attended such a convention and remain a pessimist as to the worth and power of the farmers' movement. Delegates came from points as far separated as Franklin on the west and Langruth on the east, Wellwood on the south and Glenella on the north. Three sessions were held; a workers' conference in the forenoon with an attendance of 40, an afternoon session with over a 100, and an evening session with a full hall accommodating in the neighborhood of 200.

The workers' conference emphasized the necessity of the local branch concerning itself and definitely planning for the maintenance of its numbers and for every possible increase of membership, for the enlistment of the women and the young people in the work of the branch, and for the widest possible circulation of The Guide in the community. The opportunity of laying the foundation of a local library through co-operation with The Guide was discussed and participation in this plan urged upon the branches.

#### A Hero Welcomed

Just before the close of the session it was announced that the C.P.R. train, then almost due, would bring back Arthur Singleton, one of the Arden boys who has done his bit on the European battle front, and, having been wounded, is on leave to return to his home to recuperate. The Grain Growers at once decided to join the people of the town and neighborhood who had gathered to welcome the returned soldier. Every motor car was requisitioned and when the train pulled in, the platform was filled with people. It was a great moment when the slight khaki-clad figure appeared upon the platform and came down the steps to be met first by the members of his own family. There were no cheers. It was not a time for empty cheering or for any formal ceremonial. In every mind, mingled with cordial gladness at the soldier's return, there was sympathetic recognition that to him the dominant thought must be that he was returning alone, since a low earth-mound somewhere in France covers all that was mortal of the brother who went with him to the war. Still obviously weak from the effects of his wounds, he bore himself bravely and modestly as friends pressed forward to assure him of hearty welcome home. Conducted to a waiting motor, a procession was formed headed by the district director of the Grain Growers and the representative of the district in the local legislature, and the hero of the day was accompanied round the two main streets of the town and north to the ridge where he left for the family residence five miles north west.

The afternoon session convened at two o'clock and devoted itself to general business and reports from branches. Brief informal statements from delegates indicated that a majority of the locals are doing good work and are keeping well in touch with the later developments of the movement. After the resolutions committee had reported, addresses were given by W. R. Wood of Neepawa, who spoke on the tariff and some alternatives, and Ira Stratton, who presented the principles on which the work of his department is based.

#### Standards of Business Ethics

The evening meeting was favored with a number of musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, provided by local musicians, and three addresses were given. Rev. J. Knox Clark spoke on business ethics, dealing in a practical way with the evils of the present system, the low ideals which too often operate and the trafficking and grafting and exploitation which go on unchecked. He urged the acceptance of the higher ideals of co-operation and service that the lower motives of competition and profiteering may be eliminated. Democracy that is worth while can be realized, the kingdom can come only when economic autocracy

is abolished and when the hearts of men turn to the service of their fellowmen as their pathway to full self-realization.

#### Educational Responsibility

Mr. Stratton followed with an address on the practical work of his department, giving many instances of the kind of thing the official trustee is doing from day to day and indicating some of the results achieved. He made a strong appeal for a wise and generous acceptance of our responsibility toward the children of the province and an unselfish undertaking of all that may be necessary to give them the best possible chance to make the most of life. It was perhaps a somewhat new thing to have an official of the provincial government admitting as a basal motive in the prosecution of his work his desire to make a worthy report to the mother who at 85 years of age is watching and expecting the best of him, or his recognition of his responsibility for giving account at last to the Christ who cares for the little children, but it is a good kind of thing to find, and the Grain Growers of the Neepawa district will have a higher conception of education and of life from the inspiring address of the official trustee.

#### "Canada, the Slave of the World's Peoples"

Rev. R. A. Hoey followed with an address on national organization, in which he emphasized the incompleteness of our Canadian national life and the necessity for consecration to the task of its development and completion. Canada needs no narrow nationalism, but a recognition of the opportunity she has of being a helper of the world's life, a minister to its peoples. Our people must accept for themselves the spirit of service and seek to unite and co-operate in all that men may do for the common cause of human betterment. Conditions are too tragic for delay. There are tasks that must be undertaken. There are needs that must be met at once. And in order to meet conditions there must be a dropping of our petty sectionalism, our mad partyism, our unchristian denominationalism and a reaching out sympathetically and co-operatively to all who may be led to labor together in the great cause. Germany sought world dominance, world tyranny. Canada must seek world service, world ministry. When our people come to be willing to drop their childish jealousies and their local exclusiveness and their self-glorification and to set themselves wholeheartedly to working together for the common good, Canada will attain self-mastery and will take her true place as the servant of mankind for the ultimate establishment of the kingdom of righteousness and peace.

#### Resolution—An Open Convention

The following resolution was passed by the District Association:

"Whereas it was recommended by resolution at the Brandon convention in January last that upon the National Platform being favorably received throughout the province, the District Associations take the initiative in calling an open convention of electors in sympathy with the platform to consider ways and means of putting it into effect, and whereas this platform has been strongly endorsed, therefore be it resolved that this Neepawa District Association take the initiative in calling such a convention."

The executive having been asked to recommend in regard to the details of the action mentioned in the foregoing resolution, brought in at the evening session the following recommendation which was adopted:

"The executive recommend that an open convention of electors in the federal constituency of Neepawa who are in sympathy with the National Political Platform as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture be called to meet in Neepawa on Tuesday, July 24, at 2 p.m., for the purpose of considering ways and means for putting the platform into effect, and further recommend that the two candidates in the field be given an invitation to be present and to express themselves in regard to this platform."

#### DAND ORGANIZATION MEETING

A large and representative gathering of the farming community of the Dand

district assembled in the C.P.R. waiting room Saturday evening last to hear District Secretary O. A. Jones give an address on the work of the central executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Jones gave a very enthusiastic and inspiring address on some of the most important matters dealt with by the central association since his appointment on the board.

Among the many questions that had been given careful consideration and on which much valuable time was spent in seeing that the conclusions reached were put into form or pressed home to the legislature or corporation for immediate action were those in connection with the Rural Credit scheme, the appointment of an official Board of Grain Appeal, the Grain Commission, the Co-operative Act, Freight rates, unsatisfactory handling of "no grade" and "feed" wheat, the labor problem, and the Farmers' Platform.

After a short address by Wm. Alison on the social side of the organization, the chairman, Wm. Bradley, called for a vote to determine the wish of the meeting as to supporting the hands of the central by organizing a branch at Dand. The vote being unanimous, the following officers were elected: President, O. J. Whitter; Vice-president, F. Norton; sec.-treas., J. Wright; directors, Messrs. Bradley, Smith, Douglas, Day, Turnin, McDougal; associate directors, Mesdames Wm. Bradley, D. Moore, Dunning and Manshreck.—W.A.

#### SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Springfield District Grain Growers' Association was held at Whitemouth on Thursday, 5th inst., under the auspices of the officers of the district association. A special train was arranged for—starting from Transcona on the C.P.R. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning, a large number of Grain Growers and their friends from Springfield, Dugald, Oakbank and Hazelridge took the train reaching Whitemouth at 10.30. Rain continuing throughout the day interfered with the program of outdoor entertainment that had been arranged for.

The Grain Growers of Whitemouth and the people of that town had gone to much trouble in fixing up the picnic grounds and arranging for the comfort of the visitors. They spared no efforts to make the visit of the excursionists pleasant. Close to \$100 was collected for sports, all of which had to be postponed on account of the rain.

The excursionists on arrival in the town crowded into the commodious public hall where they partook of lunch at 1 o'clock, after which the rest of the afternoon was taken up by addresses and social intercourse. The Mayor of Whitemouth discharged the duties of chairman. Geo. Fisher, the veteran grain grower of Springfield; Dr. Hamilton, M.P.P. for Elmwood; D. A. Ross, M.P.P. for St. Clements; Rev. R. A. Hoey and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in turn addressed the meeting and entertained the gathering for several hours.

Having partaken of a lunch supplied by the members of the Whitemouth Grain Growers' Association, the excursionists took their train for home at 6 o'clock.

The postponed picnic was held on the 12th inst., at which about 400 turned out to watch and take part in the sports which had been planned for the previous week. The day was ideal and everyone present had a jolly good time. At the regular meeting on the 14th, the following resolution was passed:—"That this association place itself on record in support of a farmers' candidate who will support the principles of the Farmers' National Platform as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture."—Reported by E. Kirby, secretary Whitemouth G.G.A.

The Harding G.G.A. has recently made a new appointment on their branch. G. A. Toad, Hillview P.O. is now the secretary. We hope all branches will notify this office at any time there is a change of officers, particularly the secretary's office. Sometimes there is a change and central knows nothing of it for some time and the branch loses mail in the case of removal of the secretary from the district.



## Farm Experiences and Problems

Continued from Page 8.

With straw I need for feed I take a little more care and stack it. When the pile gets too big we draw the machine forward a few yards and resume business. With a fair breeze we can thresh all day without any bother from straw or chaff. Last year, owing to rust and hail and bad weather I did not take any particular account of the amount threshed or the time, but on the previous year with a normal crop I kept as exact an account as possible under the method described above and we averaged about 210 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of oats for a day of nine hours, including moves and taking care of grain. One day near the house, with short straw and a favoring wind we threshed 370 bushels of wheat. Last year gasoline cost me \$20.25; oil and so forth about \$2.10, and wages \$42.00; a cash outlay of \$64.35. I have not allowed for depreciation in my figures but even adding 10 per cent. of cost of my machine which I find from experience about right with farm machinery the cost of my threshing is almost one-half lower in comparison with the big machines in this district.

I was a member of a threshing syndicate for eight years previous to purchasing my outfit. Our machine was 46-60 separator with all attachments and 26 H.P. engine and the average cost of my threshing was around \$225 per year, exclusive of feed for men and horses.

I think the most valuable thing about the small machine during the war with labor so scarce is that a farmer like myself can thresh and take care of his entire crop with the regular help he employs all the year round, without any outside aid whatever.—J. H. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask.

## EXCURSIONS TO ALBERTA SCHOOLS

Following out the custom observed during the past two years, excursions will be run this summer to the Alberta Schools of Agriculture and Demonstration Farms situated at Claresholm, Olds and Vermillion, also at the Demonstration Farm at Athabasca. Special excursion rates and special trains with the various railway companies have been arranged.

In addition to the general work being carried on by the demonstration farms there are in operation a number of experimental plots at each of the agricultural schools being conducted under the direction of the staff of the schools. These experiments cover a wide and interesting field relating to the particular crops of the locality. At the Olds schools also at the present time a school of instruction in agriculture for returned soldiers is in operation. Short addresses will be given by the Minister of Agriculture and members of the staff of each school.

## MAKE GLYCERINE FROM SUGAR

U.S. chemists have discovered a process for manufacturing glycerine from sugar.

Under the secret process evolved the cost of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacture of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerine is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats, at a cost of 90 cents a pound, which is six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of product from sugar will insure production, officials estimate at 25 cents a pound or less. Germany's fat shortage is largely due to the use of fats for production of explosives and it is said she has long since been forced to discontinue the manufacture of soap in order to conserve the fats for munitions making.

## HUDSON'S BAY CO. LIQUOR CASE

Regina, Sask., July 15.—That it is now legal for the Hudson's Bay company and Gold Seal Ltd., within the province to keep liquors for export and sale outside the province, is the interpretation placed by lawyers on the judgment handed down Friday morning by Mr. Justice Newlands in the appeal case brought by the Hudson's Bay Company in the action taken against them under the Sales of Liquor for Export act.

**Champion Toledo**

**Dependable Spark Plugs**

Champion "X" for Ford Cars. Price \$1.75

**All New Fords Have Champion "X" Plugs**

The fact that all new Ford and Maxwell cars are exclusively equipped at the factory with Champion Spark Plugs is the best reason in the world why owners of these cars should replace with Champions.

The manufacturers selected Champions because they insure maximum efficiency in their motors—prevent loss of compression and are absolutely dependable in emergencies. The Champions illustrated were developed especially for service in Ford and Maxwell motors and efficiently meet their exacting requirements.

Have been chosen as factory equipment by over one hundred motor car manufacturers with a combined output of eighty per cent of all automobiles made.

Be guided by the selection of the engineers who made your motor when replacing the Spark Plugs in your Ford or Maxwell.

Dealers everywhere sell Champions specially developed for every make of automobile, motor boat, gas engine or tractor.

Be sure the name "Champion" is on the porcelain—its your guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or Money Back."

**Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited**  
Windsor, Ontario.

**All New Maxwell Cars Have Champion Regular Plugs**

Champion Regular for Maxwell Cars. Price \$1.00

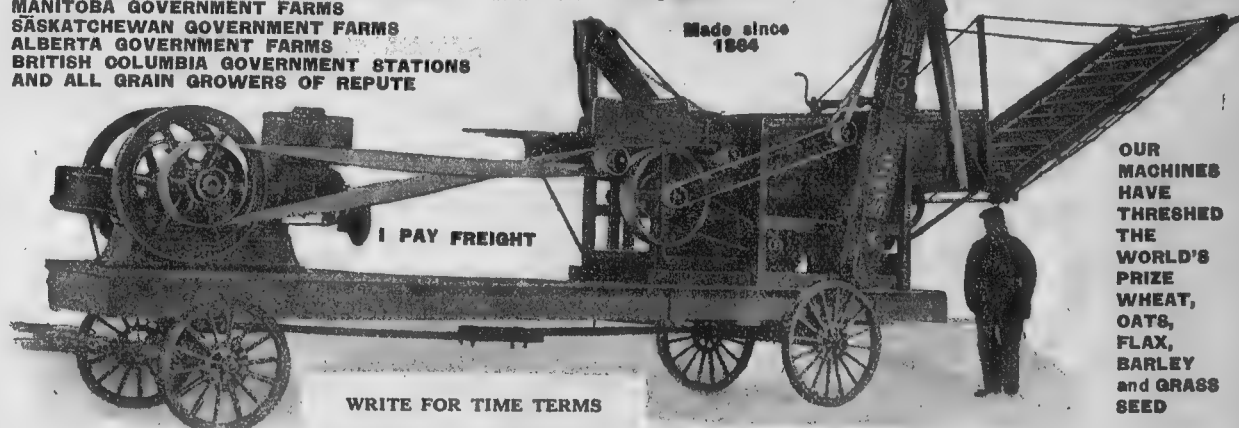
**Maxwell**

## A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—  
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada  
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS  
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS  
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS  
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS  
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine

Made since 1864



9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash \$685  
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with Trucks. Cash \$748  
28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$388  
24 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$355

Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and shoes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Read names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy.

OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY and GRASS SEED

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

## CREAM AND EGGS

It will not pay you to make butter during the hot summer months. Ship us your cream and get CASH for it. Quick returns and satisfaction guaranteed. Cans furnished at wholesale prices. Write for shipping tags.

**The Tungeland Creamery Company, Brandon, Man.**

**BLACK LEG** LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

Low priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by western stockmen, because they protect where other vaccines fail.

Write for booklet and testimonials.  
10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00  
50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00

Use any injector, but Cutter's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. INSIST ON CUTTER'S. If unobtainable, order direct.

**The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California**



## Farmers' Financial Directory

### The Recent "Liberty Loan"

Made by the United States Government was bought by over 4,000,000 citizens.

A comparison of this result with that obtained by our government shows our people at a sad disadvantage.

There is one way to remedy this. Make up your mind now—that nothing will prevent you subscribing to the **Next Dominion of Canada War Loan**.

A portion of the responsibility for the success of the next War Loan rests with each individual able to subscribe even One Hundred Dollars.

Are you going to do your part?

### EDWARD BROWN & CO. BOND DEALERS

296 Garry Street Winnipeg

We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinions based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.



L. 2

## THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

*"The mould of  
a man's fortune is  
in his own hands."*

Bacon

Full compound interest paid at highest bank rate on Savings Deposits of One Dollar and upwards

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

WINNIPEG  
OFFICE

426 Main St.

T. H. REID,  
Manager

## ESTABLISHED 1878 IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000

PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

### LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Arrange with our local manager if you need an advance against your live stock or grain. We negotiate farmers' sales notes.

Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit, issued at all branches

119 Branches

43 Branches in Western Canada

## GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL Bonds and Debentures

Are the safest investments for your surplus funds and can be easily realized. You can invest any amount from \$100 up to yield 5½ to 6½ per cent. per annum.

The CANADIAN WAR LOAN returns nearly 5½ per cent. per annum.  
WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

**OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER**  
Bond Dealers Winnipeg

### PLAN FOR INSURING SOLDIERS

Aghast at the prospect of another \$6,000,000,000 pension obligation, the United States Government is considering a huge plan of a casualty insurance for the men who go over to Europe to fight, in place of the type of Civil War pension.

The tentative proposals are:

A minimum compensation of \$1,500 for the death of an enlisted man.

A maximum compensation of \$1,500 for total disability.

A maximum compensation of \$5,000 for the death or total disability of an officer.

It is proposed to pay this compensation not in a lump sum but in a series of instalments extending over a period of years.

There are two suggestions. One is that the government shall insure its soldiers against death and injury with the insurance companies which would accept the business at the high war risks. The other is that the government shall undertake the risk itself, Congress appropriating sufficient funds to cover the death and injury benefits. The latter would mean practically a system of limited pensions.

It is contended that the cost of insurance would be far less than an ordinary pension scheme. There were 2,200,000 men in the Union army, and the government has paid out already over five billion dollars, or \$2,300 for every person. As only 1,000,000 pensions were granted, the average to date has been \$5,000 each and it will take another billion dollars before the last pension runs out, or an average of \$6,000 a man. It is estimated that the cost under the insurance plan will not exceed \$3,000 for each casualty.

### ENORMOUS INSURANCE IN FORCE

Nineteen-sixteen was the greatest year in the history of life insurance in the United States as regards the amount of new business written. In Canada, it was close to the biggest year the Dominion has known. The total new business in Canada was \$231,000,000. Already in 1917 the demand for life insurance is beyond all precedent. It is said that 87 per cent. of all the estates left in the United States consists solely of life insurance. In life insurance there is no frontier for companies of both countries can cross the boundary freely for business.

When one considers that nearly \$25,000,000,000 of life insurance contracts were in force in the United States at the end of 1916, and \$1,400,000,000 in Canada, in level premium companies alone, the obligations imposed upon the managements of life insurance companies assume something like the dimensions of the obligations imposed upon nations by their war debts, with the difference that the rules under which life insurance obligations will progress to maturity, and be paid, are predetermined with mathematical accuracy.

### MONEY FOR FARMERS

Washington, July 18.—Five per cent. loans to farmers under the federal farm loan system are being approved by the federal board here at the rate of \$800,000 a day, the board announced today. More than \$100,000,000 is affected by applications for loans that are still awaiting issuance of charters to organization, of which the borrowers will be the members. The board, up to the close of business July 15, chartered 432 farm loan associations, whose loans aggregate \$20,699,337.

### \$45.86 IS U.S.A. AVERAGE WEALTH

The average man in the United States is \$11.51 richer today than he was three years ago.

Total money in circulation in United States shown in a chart on the July Federal Reserve Bulletin has risen from \$3,480,000,000 on June 1, 1914, to \$4,742,000,000 on June 1, 1917.

The circulation—wealth per capita in 1914 was \$34.35; in 1915, 35.44; in 1916, \$39.29, and in June, 1917, over \$45.86, or over \$11.51 more than three years ago. Some say the average man has that much more wealth, but as usual huge amounts have gone into the pockets of a few and the great percentage are no further removed from the bread line than they were.



### SAVE 20% TO 40%

Why pay Middlemen's profits when you can buy the highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows etc., direct from us at lowest saw-mill prices? Read what our customers say.

### PROMPT SHIPMENT.

Geo. Tracy, Meyronne, Sask., writes: "Your lumber was the best I ever bought, and I saved enough on my order by buying from you to pay for the carpenter work on my barn. I wish to thank you for your promptness in shipping my order. I am well pleased in every way, and wish you every success."

### HIGHEST QUALITY.

M. E. Mattice, Watrous, Alta., writes: "I received the lumber in good time, and in first-class shape. A number of my neighbors have called to see the lumber, and they say it is the best they have seen in Alberta. I saved \$375.00 on my order, and besides, I got the best of quality, whereas, if I had not my lumber here, I would have received No. 3 grade for No. 1."

### LOWEST PRICES.

W. J. Atchison, Pennant, Sask., writes: "I must say that I was delighted with the quality of your lumber. I could not wish for anything better. I submitted the same bill to another Company and the best they could do was \$512.00 against your price of \$396.00."

### PERFECT CO-OPERATION.

C. R. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Primate G. G. Association, Primate, Sask., writes: "Car C. P. 109598 arrived O.K., and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order, and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you, as being the best of grades and better by far than we have received from other Companies."

What we have done for others, we can do for you. We make a specialty of club orders, and mark and invoice each order, so there is no confusion. We allow inspection before payment. Farmers, Contractors, Secretaries, write for our terms and prices delivered, freight paid to your nearest station. Place your order with us. We can give you prompt shipment.

**The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.**  
STANDARD  
BANK BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.

### The Canada Permanent Trust Company

Will be pleased to act for you in any position of trust, such as:

EXECUTOR OR TRUSTEE of an estate left under Will.

ADMINISTRATOR

AGENT for Executors or Administrators, Etc.

All Correspondence Confidential.

Apply

GEORGE F. R. HARRIS, Manager

298 Garry Street Winnipeg

### The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

### THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



# OATS

## Several Thousand Bushels Wanted

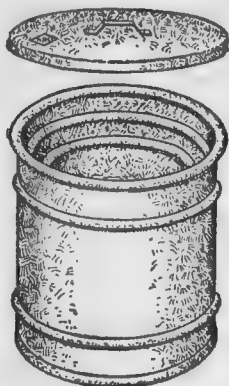
We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

**LAING BROS.**

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

## "EASTLAKE" TANKS

THE BEST MADE ANYWHERE



## "EASTLAKE" HOUSE TANKS

THE MOST SERVICEABLE TANKS MADE ANYWHERE

6 Stock Sizes

or any special size desired

**CISTERNS**—Knocked down—can be set up in your house with very little work. Shipped complete with Brass Tap, Cleaning out Plug and 3 heavy bands.

## STOCK TANKS

ROUND and ROUND END

They are **RIGID** in EVERY RIVET

Ask for our large Catalogue "T"—it shows a splendid range of all kinds including HOG TROUGHS, HOG SHELTERS, WELL CURBING, GASOLINE TANKS, WAGON TANKS, ETC.

"Quality First"

The METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED  
797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG T3

**Cattle Labels**  
No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

**A. B. CAIL, 421 Main Street, Winnipeg**

**BOOK ON DOG DISEASES**  
And How to Feed  
Mailed free to any address by the Author  
**H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.**  
118 West 31st Street, New York

**America's Pioneer Dog Remedies**

Every 10c Packet of  
**WILSON'S FLY PADS**  
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8<sup>00</sup> WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

## FRENCH INCOME TAX BILL

Paris, July 18.—The chamber of deputies today passed the graduated income tax which has been under discussion since 1907, when it was introduced by Joseph Caillaux, minister of finance in the Clemenceau cabinet. The vote was 442 to 1.

Wages, agricultural earnings, salaries and pensions are taxed 3½ per cent. by this measure; commercial and manufacturing profits, 4½ per cent.; from revenue of investment, 5 per cent. Exemptions and deductions reduce these rates for the smaller incomes.

The principal provisions of the bill were first voted by chamber in 1909. The senate held the text until early in 1914, when it adopted a project revising the taxes on real estate and imposing a new tax on securities. The chamber voted a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes exceeding 5,000 francs in July, 1914, which was raised to 10 per cent. by the new law passed last December, while the limit of exemption was lowered from 5,000 to 3,000 francs.

## RAILWAYS EARN MORE

New York, July 11.—Reports of 178 of the principal railroads of the United States to the interstate commerce commission today showed that despite heavy increases in expenses, earnings had increased in May, 1917, more than \$3,500,000 over May, 1916. These roads earned in May, 1916, \$101,169,248; in 1917, \$104,721,377. Eastern roads showed a decrease in earnings, which was more than offset by increases for both southern and western roads.

## BLACK ON UTILITIES COMMISSION

F. M. Black, formerly secretary-treasurer of the P. Burns Co., Ltd., Calgary, is now a member of the Public Utilities Commission in the province of Alberta, he having resigned from the P. Burns Co., Ltd., some time ago to take the new position.

Mr. Black was president of the Calgary Board of Trade during the last two years and is regarded as one of the keenest business men as well as one of the most public spirited citizens in the province of Alberta. His appointment to the Utilities Commission was a wise move for he is a decided acquisition for the province.

## HAY AND GRAIN HINTS

Do not store damp grain or hay unless you have adequate facilities for frequent "turning" otherwise they are likely to go out of condition. Few farmers realize how small a per cent. of moisture will cause otherwise good grain or hay to heat and deteriorate.

Never bale damp hay.

If your grain contains a large per cent. of foreign material, clean it. It keeps better.

Feed low grades and screenings on the farm.

Do not mix varieties. In most cases it can be avoided. It nearly always causes the commodity you are selling to grade low.

Remember at all times that there is nearly always a better market for clean, dry and unmixed varieties of grain or hay than for that which is damp, dirty, musty, mouldy, and off color.

## NEW DOMINION APPOINTMENT

C. S. Wood has been appointed chief inspector of the Canadian Record of Performance for dairy cattle at Ottawa in place of the late Dan Drummond. Mr. Wood has been inspector on the staff of the Record of Performance since 1911. He has had a great deal of experience at the Ontario Agricultural College, Central Experimental Farm and in Record of Merit work throughout the Dominion.

## SAMPLE MARKET AT FORT WILLIAM

According to an official notice posted at the Grain Exchange July 18, the government has decided to establish a sample market at Fort William, which will go into operation on September 1 next. The notice reads:

"The government has decided to establish sample markets, coming into effect on Sept. 1 next, and for the present the point at which sample market trading will be established will be at Fort William in Ontario."



EST'D 1873

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

WINNIPEG 455 MAIN STREET MAIN OFFICE

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

## \$3<sup>00</sup> WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon.

SEND FOR LIST

THE STANDARD TRUSTS CO. 346 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

### DIRECTORS

Sir John Hendrie, K.O.M.G.  
President

Oyrus A. Birge, Vice-President

C. C. Dalton W. E. Phin

Robert Hobson W. A. Wood

J. Turnbull I. Pitblado, K.O.

J. P. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized:

\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

\$3,000,000

Surplus:

\$3,500,000

## The Nechako Valley

British Columbia

America's Choicest Mixed Farming District



THE NECHAKO VALLEY, situated in Central British Columbia, recently made accessible through the completion of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, now invites those who are seeking an ideal climate, a wonderfully productive soil, splendid markets, near at hand, cheap building material and fuel, beautiful lakes and streams (teeming with fish), to make their homes and fortunes there.

The Nechako Valley has greater advantages and possibilities from a dairy and mixed farming standpoint than any other district in America.

For full particulars relative to lands for sale (practically on your own terms) and for reduced railway fares and settlers' rates, apply to—

THE

**Nechako Valley Land & Development Co.**

359 Grain Exchange Bldg. Winnipeg, Man.



## STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

**SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES.** Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

## HORSES

**U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,** Breeders of Clydesdales, Mares and Fillies for sale. 23tf

**FOR SALE—TEAM HACKNEYS, UNBROKEN,** \$250 cash. Box 12, Methven, Man. 30-2

## CATTLE

**HOLSTEIN BULL, SIR KOMDYKE TORTILLA,** three years old, price \$125.00. Grandson of Pontiac Komdyke. Ira S. Gingrich, Guernsey, Sask. 29-3

**RED POLLED BULL, FIFTEEN MONTHS.** \$125. Chester White boar pigs, \$12.50, f.o.b. Milk River, Alberta. Ernest M. Warren. 30-2

**BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDERS** of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

## SWINE

**HIGHEST CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS IN** Saskatchewan. Five young bulls, three fit for immediate service, cheap for cash. C. H. Newell, Swift Current, Sask. Box 243. Phone 214, Ring 2. 28-5

**EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES, BOARS,** old and young, sows to farrow August and September, spring pigs, all of the choicest breeding. Write, Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 27-4

**IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE** winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

**FOR SALE—LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES,** now ready to ship, from prize winning stock. Pedigrees furnished. Pairs furnished not akin. H. E. George, Cayley, Alta. 28-7

**BERKSHIRES—CHOICE BOAR PIGS, FROM** April farrow, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$15 each. C. E. Tingvall, Marshall, Sask. 30-4

**PURE BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, FROM** 6 to 14 weeks old, pairs unrelated, from show stock. J. H. George, Cayley, Alta. 27-6

**POLAND CHINAS—REGISTERED APRIL** boars for sale, \$15.00. D. L. Loree, Nanton, Alta. 28-3

**CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SWINE,** both sexes. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alberta. 27-4

**LONG IMPROVED REGISTERED BERKSHIRE** pigs for sale. John Hayward, Tyvan, Sask. 27-4

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS AT EIGHT** weeks, \$15.00 each or two for \$25.00. Jos. A. Milne, Baildon, Sask. 29-4

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY MALES, 10** weeks old, \$14.00. Neil MacLennan, Gladstone, Man. 29-2

**FOR SALE—PEDIGREED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, March, April and May pigs, at reasonable prices. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 30-4

**THE SAFE WAY TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL** is by Dominion Express Money Order.

## SHEEP

**1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR** without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

**WOLVES ARE KILLING MY SHEEP. MUST** sell fifty grade ewes at once. A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man. 29-2

## SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

**SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST-** ern rye. Harris McFayden Co. Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

**WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR** lots. Samples and price to Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 27tf

**FALL RYE—WRITE FOR CIRCULAR. HARRIS** McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 27tf

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**PRIVATE NURSES EARN \$10 TO \$25 A WEEK.** Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, 709 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 29-3

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORD WOOD FOR SALE—TAMARAC, SPRUCE** and poplar cord wood for sale in car loads. For prices apply to S. M. Sigurdson, Arborg, Man. 30-5

**FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-** arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

## Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

## Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

## 5c. Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

## FARM LANDS

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR** sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—640 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 3** miles from Mirror, Alberta. All fenced; plenty water; 60 head of cattle and 20-head of horses will go with ranch. Price \$13,700 cash. Bunnell Bros., Owners, Mirror, Alberta. P.O. Box 106. Phone No. 12. 30-2

**SUNNY ALBERTA FARM LANDS—WRITE** for list of farm bargains and map of Alberta. Farms for sale on crop payments or long terms. Lasher & Gilliland Ltd., 309 Centre St., Calgary, Alta. 27-4

**SOME SPLENDID FRUIT FARMS IN BRITISH** Columbia to exchange for improved or prairie lands. Saskatchewan Land Co., Black Block, Regina. 26-5

**MONEY MAKING FARMS WITH HORSES,** cattle and growing crops. Easy terms. Catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 30tf

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF** farm or unimproved land for sale. O.K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 30-2

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**BARGAIN POULTRY SALE—WILL SELL 300** choice breeding hens from our yards after June 1 at \$2.00 each to make room for young stock. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns. All good layers, healthy and vigorous. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

**REMIT BY DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY** Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

## SITUATIONS

**EXPERIENCED GAS ENGINEER WANTS JOB** running tractor. Good reference. Stanley Nelson, Camrose, Alta.

## PATENTS AND LEGAL

**BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-** son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783. 13tf

**FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLI-** citors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet.

**PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON** R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 5tf

**RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA-** toon. 28-13

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—1 GEISER SEPARATOR, COM-** plete with belt and Ruth feeder. Used only ten days, with portable 4 cylinder, 4 cycle Waukesha motor. K. T. tractor frame. Complete ready for operating, as used last year, \$1100. H. B. Lyall, 875 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

**FOR SALE—24 H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY COM-** pound steam tractor engine. Also Sawyer-Massey 36 x 60 separator with tank, etc., ready for work. Price \$1200 cash. Apply, Ed. Lambert, Venn, Sask. 27-4

**GAAR-SCOTT SEPARATOR 40 x 64, IN GOOD** condition. A great bargain, \$450. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 28-4

## FARM SUPPLIES

**FARM SUPPLIES—SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT,** plaster, lumber and fence posts, in straight car lots. McCollom Lumber and Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 29-tf

Milk will sour this summer, of course, but that won't affect its value for cooking. Save the waste.

## Sale or Exchange

If money "makes the mare go," trade and commerce certainly make the world go round. Western farmers could profit more by a more frequent exchange of certain of their machinery and livestock which they have used to good advantage, but are no longer in particular need of.

Practically every farmer has something that he could exchange with some other farmer to the mutual profit of both.

Not everybody, like the monarch in history, is offering "my kingdom for a horse," but there are other good "trades" going. Here is a letter from a Guide classified advertiser who was successful in exchanging an eight-roomed house for a good Percheron stallion:—

"I might say I am well satisfied with the ad. in Guide. I received two good replies and if successful in making the exchange I shall boost The Guide as an advertising paper."

NORMAN HARDY,  
Rock Haven, Sask.

Just look up what you are no longer using and could exchange for something you need. Some one of the thirty-six thousand odd readers of The Guide has something you need and wants something you can offer in exchange. All you have to do is to let your wants be known through an ad. on this page.

## "TRADE THROUGH THE GUIDE"

Advertising Rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell or effect a profitable exchange.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Saving the Raisin Industry

Continued from Page 7

fourths to two cents per pound and no sales at that, whereas the Associated was contracting to pay three and one-fourth cents for more than three-fourths of the coming crop. To meet this situation the Associated, prior to April 1, bought as much of the holdover as possible from the growers at two and three-fourths cents, the purchases being contingent upon its getting the required percentage of control of the crops for the next three years. This move was absolutely essential but it put a fearful strain upon the company's finances and also upon the accounting and operating departments, as delivery of these holdover raisins began with a rush within ten days after the existence of the company became a certainty. In all, over 25,000 tons of such raisins, costing more than one and one-quarter million dollars, were received and paid for in carrying out this move to protect the price guaranteed on the coming crop. The warehouses, the money and the men to do this were not easy to find, but found they were and the results were a direct gain to the growers of at least \$500,000 through the increase over the prices they would have received otherwise and a handsome profit to the company.

The 1913 and 1914 crops have been received, sold and paid for in full at profitable and satisfactory prices. The 1915 crop, the largest in the history of the industry by 30,000 tons, has been received and paid for at guaranteed prices. Sales of this crop have been far larger than ever before during a like period of time and at slightly higher prices than a year ago. A final accounting for this crop cannot be made until all is sold, but the prospects for a satisfactory outcome are very good.

Handling such a large proportion of the crops has made it possible for the Associated to carry out a vigorous advertising and selling campaign for the past two years for the purpose of increasing the consumption of raisins and of establishing its brand—"Sun-Maid." The results in these directions have been so satisfactory that the work will be pushed with increased energy and a still more effective organization.

## Co-operation in Spirit

In order to maintain its control and strengthen its position for the next two years, a campaign for securing crop contracts on additional acreage was begun January 1, 1916, and prosecuted vigorously until April 1. The basis of the campaign was a frank statement by the Board of Directors that all contracts should be surrendered, and all efforts to control prices abandoned, if 15,000 acres additional were not signed up by April 1.

The campaign for additional acreage was an overwhelming success. Systematically and vigorously conducted by those having it in charge, it met with instantaneous and effective support and co-operation from growers and business men everywhere. Week after week and month after month growers and business men, with no reward save the knowledge of a good deed well done, individually or as committees gave their time and drove their cars through the wettest, muddiest, nastiest winter in many years, that each and every grower might have brought home to him the impending disaster and the way to avert it. The climax of the campaign was reached, when, on February 17, the merchants and business men in practically every town and city in the raisin district closed up shop and devoted the day to an earnest, systematic canvass of the growers still on the outside. The result was astounding. Instead of the 15,000 acres asked for, 45,533 acres were signed up by April 1, and the acreage signed up since January 1 is now more than 48,000 acres, thus bringing the total acreage under contract to the Associated up to about 157,000 acres. This acreage is owned by more than 8,000 growers and represents almost exactly ninety per cent. of the raisin acreage of the state.

## The Accomplishments of Three Years

The stockholders of the Associated now number 3,569. The net earnings of the company up to September 30, 1915, were \$198,588.32, or very nearly



twenty per cent. Out of that sum two dividends have been paid, one of five per cent. and one of six per cent., leaving a surplus of \$84,497.32 still in the treasury.

Between April 1, 1913, and April 1, 1916, the Associated sold and shipped 255,233 tons of raisins, plus a small tonnage of dried fruits handled to accommodate assorted-car customers, and received therefor a gross sum of more than twenty-two millions of dollars. During the same period, it has paid the growers more than seventeen millions of dollars, after paying handling, packing and selling expenses.

Three years ago the Associated had very little money and a very uncertain credit; it had no warehouses and no packing plants; no selling organization and no established brands. Today, its capital paid in cash and its surplus total approximately one and one-quarter million dollars. Today its credit is gilt-edged, it is well equipped with both warehouses and packing plants, it has an efficient and enthusiastic selling organization, and it has in "Sun-Maid" the only nationally advertised and established brand of raisins and dried fruits. Three years ago it was incorporated but practically unorganized, its officers and employees untried in their positions and unaccustomed to working together, and its accounting system, which must hold the scales even between stockholders, growers and packers, was yet to be evolved. Today it is an efficient, smooth-running, well-organized, up-to-date business institution, with a record of splendid accomplishment behind it and looking forward confidently and reasonably to the doing of still better and greater things for the common good.

#### GREATEST SALE OF HEREFORDS

Perhaps the greatest sale of Hereford cattle ever yet staged was that put on by Overton-Harris & Sons, of Harris, Mo., on June 26 and 27. This herd which has been in the building for many years, and which has reached the top notch of perfection among the American Herefords was completely dispersed, owing to the necessity of making a division of the estate.

There was a predominance of "Repeater" and "Gay Lad" blood in this herd, and they set remarkable new records for the breed. 260 breeding cattle brought \$396,375, an average of \$1,525. Of these 220 were cows of all ages, and heifers. They sold for \$268,450, an average of \$1,220. The bulls of the herd, 40 in all, brought \$127,925, an average of \$3,198. Nine head of show and herd bulls which were the expected feature of the sale, sold for an average of \$11,140. One buyer alone bought \$93,353 worth of "Repeater" blood. The great popularity of this herd of white faces is perhaps best revealed in the following sales figures:

120 head sold at	\$1,000 and over.
56 head sold at	2,000 and over.
24 head sold at	3,000 and over.
14 head sold at	4,000 and over.
8 head sold at	5,000 and over.
6 head sold at	10,000 and over.
2 head sold at	20,000 and over.

Two record bull sales were made. "Repeater the 7th" was bought by W. A. Pickering of Kansas City for \$27,500. This man is keeping together more of the blood of this family than any other breeder. "Gay Lad the 16th" went to New York at \$20,000. "Repeater's Model" brought \$13,000. "Old Repeater," the head of the herd, and the last bull sold, brought \$13,000 from the Harris family themselves, who were allowed by special permission to compete for this bull. The dam of "Repeater the 7th," "Harris Princess 31st," brought \$10,000 from the same man as bought the high priced bull.

#### ITALY OFFERS MILLION MEN

New York, July 13.—"Italy," says a Washington despatch to the New York World, "has 1,000,000 soldiers, trained and equipped, prepared to fight on any front except in the Austro-Italian theatre of war, where there is no place for them, the lines being filled and there being an excess of reserves."

"It is stated on high authority that negotiations are in progress between the Italian and the British and French governments respecting a suitable front for these surplus troops, but that those governments had not agreed upon a location for them."



## TAKE YOUR SUMMER EXCURSION Via CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

"The World's Greatest Highway"

ROUND TRIP FIRST CLASS TICKETS ON SALE DAILY.

VANCOUVER

SPOKANE

SAN FRANCISCO

VICTORIA

SEATTLE

LOS ANGELES

WESTMINSTER

TACOMA

SAN DIEGO

PORTLAND

## CIRCLE TOURS

THROUGH

### Canadian Pacific Rockies

ROUTE—Going Main Line, returning via Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, and Crowsnest. Trip may be made in reverse direction.

## EASTERN TOURS

ROUTE—Going all rail, or during season of navigation via

### GREAT LAKES STEAMSHIPS

between Port Arthur or Fort William and Port McNicoll or Owen Sound

For further information as to Tickets, Sleeping Car Reservations and Train Times, ask any agent.

GEO. A. WALTON

General Passenger Agent

WINNIPEG

Let Us Plan  
Your Trip

Ask Us How  
To Get There

## Farmers Requiring Capital

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM  
BUY STOCK, PURCHASE LAND

Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

Provincial  
Manager

Credit Foncier, F.-C.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

EDMONTON

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

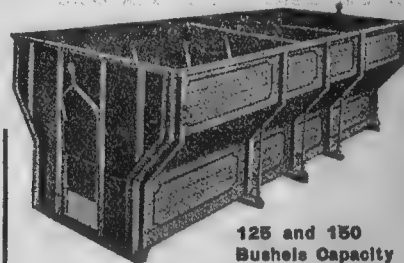
## CASH FOR CREAM

We Pay Highest Cash Prices.  
We Remit Promptly.

We Return Empty Cans Immediately.  
We Solicit Your Patronage.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. LTD., 509 William Ave., WINNIPEG

## Hero Grain Tanks



125 and 150  
Bushels Capacity

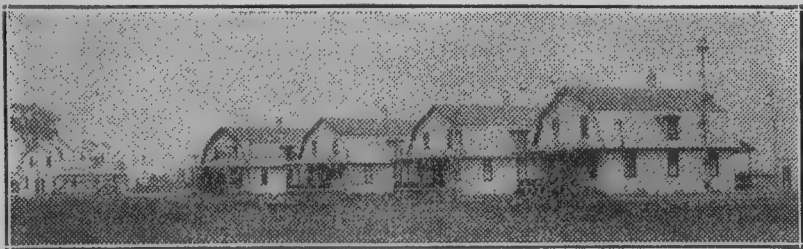
HERO Tanks are made of selected, well seasoned lumber. Tops capped with 2-inch strip. Extra heavy bottom 1 1/2-inch. Strong angle iron knees 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch. Lined with hardwood. Angle iron joint between sides and bottom ensures flax-tight construction. Braces are adjustable to overcome sagging. Large stock on hand. If your dealer does not carry this line, write direct to

Hero Manufacturing Co., Limited  
(Under New Management)

357 Johnson Ave. WINNIPEG, Canada

**CORRUGATED**  
WHITE FOR PRICES  
**METALLIC ROOFING CO.**  
LIMITED  
WINNIPEG  
**IRON**





These substantial Workmen's Houses are built by the Hiram Walker Co., Walkerville, Ont., using Stucco laid on a foundation of

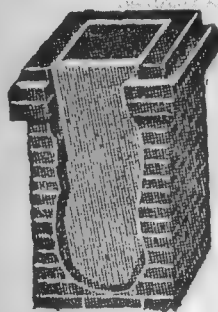
## BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD

Nailed direct to the studding, lath side out, Bishopric Stucco Board takes the place and saves the cost of boarding, sheathing paper, furring strips and lath and 80 per cent. of the work. The total cost of the finished Bishopric wall averages from 53 per cent. to 60 per cent. that of a stucco wall applied over the usual foundation. Made of heavy sheets of Asphalt-Mastic, surfaced on one side with sized sulphide fibre board, and reinforced on the other with bevel-edged lath, Bishopric Stucco Board combines a perfect key for Stucco or Plaster with a complete sheathing, wind-tight, damp-proof, warm and permanent. It helps to offset the growing cost of building.

Write us for samples of Bishopric Stucco and Lath Boards, and Booklet showing houses on which they have been used.

**Bishopric Wall Board Co. Limited,** 529C Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

## The Fire Started in the Chimney



Defective flues are responsible for the large majority of farm residence fires. Even when a case is reported as "cause unknown," investigation usually reveals that the fire started in the attic, or somewhere near the chimney, and the chimney can be blamed for it. If a fire were to burn down your home tonight, you would likely be the loser irrespective of the fire insurance you carry, because farm property is seldom insured for more than two-thirds of its value. The farmer as a rule, is out of reach of the town or city fire brigade, which explains the reason why the loss of lives in fires in the country is larger than in the city and that if a fire occurs in a country home, the loss is usually a total one. Why run

this risk? It is poor economy to let your home burn down for the want of a few dollars' worth of flue lining. Our flue lining insures the maximum draft capacity, and affords absolute protection from fires which so often result from defective flues.

Some of the most fertile land is kept out of cultivation because it is under water at planting time. It is worth while to convert a worthless marsh into a fertile field and to do it right. Our facilities for turning out this material are so unusually good that we feel safe in the assurance that not only will our farm drain tile be found the highest in quality but the lowest in price. Write us for information and prices.



## Thos. Jackson & Sons

Builders' Supplies, Sewer Pipe, etc.

368 Colony Street

Winnipeg

## Fulfills Every Claim

No furnace can do more than satisfy—but the "Sunshine" furnace absolutely and invariably does satisfy fully and completely when properly installed. Ask our local dealer to show you this good furnace, or write for free booklet.

## McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

# Women's Problems

Telling how some women solve problems that other women may meet

### THE BOY QUESTION

As a part of the recent entrance examinations at a prominent American college, the candidates for admission were asked to write upon what they regarded as the reforms most necessary to be made among the boys of their acquaintance.

The replies, taken as a whole, brought out two facts of great interest: first, that the writers almost all mentioned cigarette smoking, the use of bad language, boastfulness and loafing on street corners as the evils most common to boys of seventeen; and second, that they agreed even more generally in naming the corner loafing as the most serious fault and as a cause of the others. To older persons the information is not new, but it is none the less important. Those college boys, for all their youth, perhaps, indeed, because of it, see with clear eyes. The earnestness with which they announce their discovery and ask for reform should awaken the zeal of those who have the remedy so largely in their hands. Nowhere that I have been and I lived in a large city for a good many years, are the tobacco using, swearing and loafing habits more prevalent than in our western towns and on our western farms. The time honored saying: "Get the boys on the farm and they'll be good," does not seem to apply here in our west. There are several reasons for this, most prominent among them being the following: first, the general indifference among the people of our west to this all-important problem; second, because our school trustees and teachers, including our ministers and public officials as a whole make no serious effort to check these evils; third, the great majority of married farmers have had, as a rule, very little education themselves and so are unfit to try to teach their children to be better than their elders.

Every time I go to town I am surprised at the large number of small boys and youths, most of them farm lads, I see loafing on street corners, playing in pool rooms or smoking pipes, cigars and cigarettes around the local barns, as well as swearing like old tars and using foul language in general. Now it seems to me that these boys should be in school or in some good business college or agricultural institution learning a useful profession, instead of loafing in towns or wearing their young lives away through the too generous aid or medium of bad habits. What must we do to remedy these evils? If they are allowed to go on as they are our country will get worse instead of better, since bad habits breed discontent and ignorance—the forerunners of corruption, despotism and anarchy.

Every boy has the "gang" instinct which must play its part at a certain stage of his development.

The trouble is that it is difficult to use it for the boy's good because of the absurd but undeniable fact that boys at one period of their lives take pleasure in appearing worse than they really are. The time-worn philosophy of boyhood and youth is that the brave men are the bad men. How foolish indeed to say that the worse a man may be, the more worthy of imitation he is.

Most youths soon outgrow the days of their allegiance to the motto "seem and not be." None the less, street corner loafing and bad habits in general can do them nothing but harm. The tone of the individual, instead of being raised by that of the group, is lowered by it. He loses the inspiration that springs from common feeling and action in a good cause and for that loss he may suffer all the rest of his life. The faults in boys are due partly to themselves and partly to their parents.

The best way that fathers and mothers can help their children to correct their shortcomings is to try to remedy those for which they themselves are responsible. I do not believe that it is showing true respect for ones parents by believing something or doing something a certain way because our parents did.

I believe every loyal father and

mother have a secret desire in their heart to see their children better located in life than they were or are—to overcome some obstacle or obstacles which they were unable to conquer simply because they live in a better time and have better tools to work with. Boys as a rule are not really bad when one gets to know them well. The right way to make them better is to train them correctly, not punish them after the mischief is done. To punish a minor wrongdoer with a jail sentence simply makes him all the worse and breeds at least ten other criminals.

MARY O'NEIL BAILEY.

Alta.

### GIVE THEM A JOB

No set of rules will apply to each and every child. Each child must be taught according to its individual nature. However, I think the methods I have used with my children, if varied to suit any other child, will be found to produce the desired results.

We know how anxious children are to help with the work in the home before they are any help—in fact very much of a hindrance. So many parents have no patience whatever with these little ones and keep telling them to get out of the way. This is a grave mistake. As soon as the toddling child begins to be anxious to carry the dishes from the dining room to the kitchen for washing—let it, showing it how to do so properly and carefully. Of course we know some of the dishes are sure to get broken, but we can see that it is not our good ones that go on these dangerous journeys and surely we can spare a few of the common ones when the child is being taught lessons that it will carry through life.

As the child grows older it learns to wipe the dishes, let it think this help means much to you. Then it will not be long before the child will have formed the habit of getting the towel to wipe the dishes as soon as we begin washing, without what we so often hear in homes: "Now Jane come along and wipe these dishes." It seems to me we are always too ready to give orders to our children. It would be better for us to at least give them the chance to do their little tasks without always being told. Let them learn to shoulder a little responsibility.

In some homes I have seen the children do up the dishes three times a day for seven days in the week. Then they learn to hate dishes. Give them a little change. Sometimes say: "Now I'll do the dishes this time and you may play. Someday when mother is tired you can do them and let her rest." Children appreciate this little consideration.

You may wonder why I have chosen to talk of this washing and wiping of dishes. Not because it is the one and only task the small child can learn to do. There are others, such as setting dishes on the table, making beds, dusting, putting the house into general orderliness. I have merely used dish-washing as an example, because it is the one job that comes around twenty-one times every week. What work does a child see done oftener? This kind of work cannot harm a child anyway, but we should be careful not to have the small child do heavy lifting, carrying the baby about, lifting pails of water, etc. Work such as this often brings on serious trouble. Our common sense really ought to be a safe guide as to the kind and amount of work to be given to a young child. Not all work, nor yet all play. Mix them.

It is very much easier for us to do the work ourselves than to take the time and trouble to teach the child. However, the child must learn sometime and why not as soon as he is able? Whose duty is it to teach the child if not the parents? As the years go by we shall see the fruit of our labors. The child will know how to do work properly and will be trained in habits of orderliness and cleanliness.

You may notice I have spoken of the child—not the girl or the boy. I mean girls and boys. Yes I teach my boys



to do just the same work about the house as I teach my girls, and they learn to do it just as well. What seems to me to be almost a world-wide mistake on our farms is the failure of parents to teach the boys to assist in the house. Don't worry about the outside work. This work will be learned, surely, but if they are not taught the house work when they are young they'll never learn it. There are plenty of boys, who, when men, will not have an outside to work in, but the majority will have a house. The knowledge of housework is apt to be very useful to them sometime when the wife is ill and there is no help in the house, and when there is too much work for one pair of hands to do how much their assistance during leisure hours will lighten the burden. Teach both girls and boys how to do the ordinary work about the house. They'll often say, in after years, how sensible their mother was to do this.

R. NICHOLSON.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The co-operation of the women readers of The Guide is invited in order that the department "Women's Problems" may be of the widest possible usefulness.

Contributions and photographs available for use will be paid for at the regular rates. Articles should not exceed 300 words in length. They should be addressed to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

#### WIDOW NOT NEXT OF KIN

Winnipeg, July 12.—A widow is not next of kin. This point was settled yesterday by Chief Justice Mathers in a case involving the interpretation of a will. The will was that of George Velie, a merchant of Winnipeg, who died some years ago. By his will he left among other legacies \$5,000 to Fred Richardson, resident in British Columbia.

The terms of this legacy were that if the legatee predeceased testator the legacy was to go to the next of kin. Richardson died leaving a widow without family and the question under dispute before the courts was whether the widow was the next of kin and entitled to the legacy. Testator's father and brothers and a niece were also beneficiaries under the will. Counsel for the testator's family quoted authorities to show that the next of kin were the nearest in proximity in blood, and that in this case the father was the nearest kin, then the brothers and thirdly the niece. Chief Justice Mathers held the widow was not entitled to the legacy, but agreed that all the parties who appeared should have their expenses paid from the estate in question.

#### CHIPMAN ON CONTROL BOARD

Last week, Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, received the following message from W. J. Hanna, Dominion Food Controller:

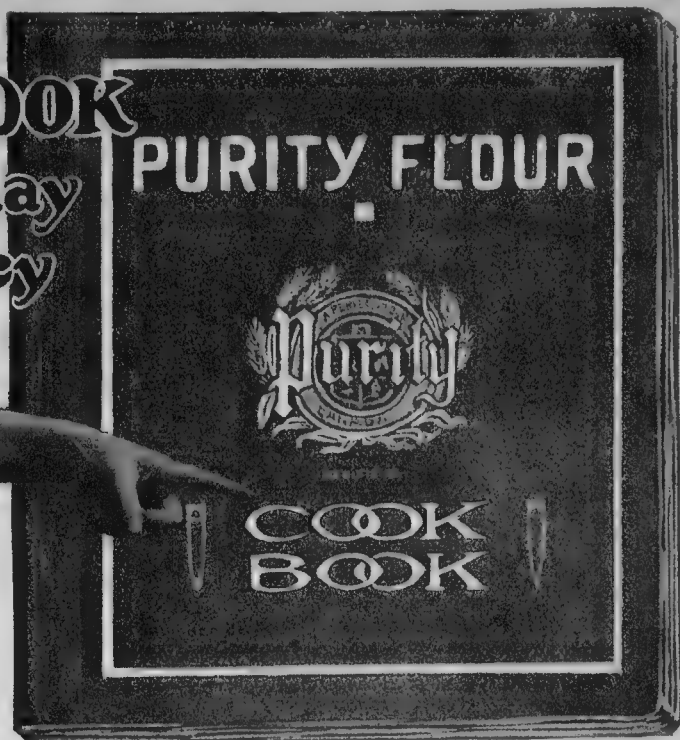
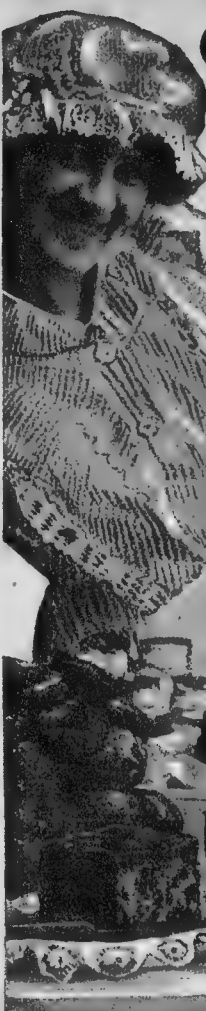
"Please name someone from your Province whom you would recommend as qualified to act with our Advisory Committee on food control in hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc., and would advise and co-operate with the Committee from time to time as work proceeds and would attend at hearings when different interests of your Province are asked to present their views."

After conferring on the matter with members of his cabinet, Mr. Norris asked George F. Chipman, Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, to accept the nomination. The position is one without salary, and is of an advisory character, to assist in controlling the food situation in Canada and bringing about as much economy as possible in order to provide the utmost food for the allied armies.

Mr. Chipman has accepted the nomination and Premier Norris has wired his name to Ottawa as the choice of the Manitoba government for the position. He will still remain as Editor of The Guide, as it is not probable that his new duties will require the greater part of his time.

Every weed takes from the soil some three hundred times its weight in water during the season. Cultivation conserves moisture.

## Get this Big COOK BOOK for Bakeday Efficiency



*This handsomely bound 180 page Cook Book will be a most useful guide to you in attaining greater efficiency. It contains a collection of recipes and valuable information on the preparation of wholesome and necessary foods. Refer to it next bake-day. You'll appreciate its timely suggestions.*

*Mail the coupon today.*

#### Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited Winnipeg

Enclosed please find 20c. for which you will send me your handsomely bound 180 page Cook Book.

Name .....

P.O. ....

Prov. ....



#### ON YOUR SUMMER TRIP

TRAVEL CANADIAN NORTHERN

### PACIFIC COAST

Summer Excursion Fares to

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

On sale, June 15th to September 30th.

Final return limit October 31st. Stop-over allowed.

#### SPECIAL FARES

North Pacific Coast Points  
June 25, 27, 30; July 1 and 6  
Two months' limit.

#### SPECIAL FARES

Jasper Park and Mt. Robson  
May 15 to Sept. 30

### TO EASTERN CANADA

ROUND TRIP 60 DAYS. SUMMER TOURIST.

Fares June 1st to September 30th.

Standard Electric-lighted Trains carrying Observation Cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Through Standard Sleeping and Tourist Cars.

Pamphlets and full information gladly given by any Canadian Northern Ticket Agent, or by—

R. OREELMAN, G.P.A.  
Winnipeg, Man.

W. STAPLETON, D.P.A.  
Saskatoon, Sask.

J. MADILL, D.P.A.  
Edmonton, Alta.



"KING"

#### WASHING MACHINES

Easily operated by a child of twelve. Saves time, labor, money, wear on clothes and washday worries. Guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction.

No. 30—Small, one tub size \$35.85  
No. 10—As illustrated 39.85  
No. 15—2 tubs (twin power) 46.85

Write today for full information.

Gasoline Engine & Supply Co. Ltd.  
Dept. A WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## School and College Directory

### Regina College, REGINA, SASK.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, President

Residential Accommodation for Girls and Young Women, Boys and Young Men.

**ACADEMIC COURSES**  
Preparatory, for those who have not had an opportunity to complete their Public School training.  
Certificate work, Junior and Senior Matriculation.

Household Science and Dress-Making.

**ART**  
Painting in Oils and Water Colors.  
China Painting. Drawing.

**EXPRESSION**

Enrollment for past year, 414; largest in history of college. Write now for new College Year Book and arrange to enrol on opening of **Fall Term, September 25, 1917.**

**NOTE.**—College open Exhibition week for inspection of Exhibition visitors. Accommodation furnished at reasonable rates.

**BUSINESS COURSES**

Bookkeeping and Stenography.

**CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC**

Piano, Organ, Vocal, Violin, Cello, Cornet, etc.

**SPECIAL WINTER COURSE FOR FARMERS**

Business, English, Agriculture and Farm Bookkeeping

November 13, 1917—March 28, 1918.

### Western Commercial College

"The School That Gets Results"

SASKATOON, Sask., and PRINCE ALBERT, Sask.

We Specialize in

**STENOGRAPHIC — BUSINESS — TELEGRAPHIC — FARM ACCOUNTING — MATRICULATION and CIVIL SERVICE COURSES.**

A position is **Guaranteed.** Room and board secured. Pay after graduation if desired. Affiliated with

**Business Men's Clearing House and Business Educators' Association of Canada**  
Fall Term 4th of September. Write for new Catalog.

### MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

**ACADEMIC**—  
Public and High School Grades  
Departmental  
Matriculation  
Examinations

**COMMERCIAL**—  
Bookkeeping  
Stenography  
Typewriting  
Household  
Science

**ART, EXPRESSION, MUSIC**—  
Dramatic Art and  
Physical Culture  
Music: Piano, Vocal  
Fine Art: China Painting, Metal Work, Etc.

CALGARY, ALTA.

**OPENING FALL TERM—Monday September 10th, 1917.**

High-class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women. Attention given to individual needs.  
Write for Calendar and College Literature. **REV. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal**

### Rupert's Land Ladies' College

WINNIPEG

(Formerly Haverall College)

Principal:

MISS E. L. JONES, L.L.A.

St. Andrew's, Scotland  
Assisted by a large resident and visiting staff

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large modern buildings, fine Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.  
Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.

**CALENDAR**—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.  
**SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1917.**

**NOTICE TO PARENTS.** The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

### Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY  
Success Business College, REGINA

### Violin Music for Names of Three Violin Players



We give you a 50 cent Music Book of 23 select pieces for Violin in easy arrangement, printed on fine paper. Send us names and addresses of three violin players. We want every violin player to have our musical magazine, "The Musicians' Mouthpiece." Easy orchestra Books and Music. Strings for all instruments, etc. Enclose 10c for mailing this Music Book.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 1526 E. 55th St., Chicago

### UNIVERSITY of MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering and Architecture.

The faculty consists of some forty-six professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and with them are associated the staffs of five affiliated colleges.

The range and variety of courses in Arts is greater than ever before and the facilities for clinical work in connection with the course in Medicine are surpassed in few institutions on the continent.

For terms of admission, details of courses, information as to fees, etc., apply to—

**W. J. SPENCE, Registrar,**  
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

## Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### YOUR SCHOOL GARDEN

How do you manage about your school gardens during the vacation? Do they, as ours used to do, grow all over with weeds and wilt away for the want of water during the few weeks when school is closed in the summer time? It does seem a pity, after the hard work that has been put in upon them, to let them die of neglect in the few weeks that school is closed in the summer in most country schools.

Couldn't you borrow a horse or a pony and ride over to the school, say once a week, and keep a friendly eye upon the poor growing things which struggle so bravely to make a showing in spite of the great difficulties under which they labor.

I always feel so sorry for flowers and vegetables when I see them engaged in a battle royal with weeds, for I know that unless some kind human comes to the rescue they are going to have the worst of the fight.

DIXIE PATTON.

last time Snowdrop went into the garden alone.

LILY GIRLING.

Wawanessa, Man. Age 9.

### WHAT HAPPENED IN THE GARDEN AT NIGHT

One night last summer when we had beans in the garden ready to use, who should come but old Jack Frost.

In the morning they were very pale and sickly looking with the frost. That evening we picked a box full of the stalks, cooked them and then pickled them, and so when we wanted to use them they were ready.

I think he was very rude to come and do such a thing as that.

I am having a little garden myself this year and there are radishes, peas and lettuce up already, and I hope Jack Frost will not come along and bite them as he did the beans.

VELORA REICHENBAUGH.  
Lea Park R.O., Alta. Age 11

### SNOWBALL'S ADVENTURE

A Prize Story

"I'm going to run away, mother's so cross." It was a small white kitten speaking to her brother. "Why, where are you going," said Peter. "Oh," said Snowdrop, "I'm going to run in to the garden in the moonlight. I won't be scared." At that moment her mother came in with a mouse. At last the sun set and it became dusk. The three kittens curled up in their box and slept soundly, except Snowdrop, and she kept awake. As the clock struck eleven she got out of the box very cautiously and out at the open window, which was about three feet from the ground and through which the moonbeams were pouring. When she got to the ground she ran swiftly down the walk, but she must have made too much noise for, to her horror, she heard padding footsteps behind. She dare not look round but ran on and on, faster and faster.

At last she came to the garden gate, under which she popped. When she got inside the garden, as she ran past the canterbury bells, one of them gave a loud ring. Snowdrop turned a sharp corner and came face to face with—what was it? Something big and black! She crouched under some lilacs close by and then to her dismay she saw the black object disappear and a white cat come down the path, her eyes gleaming in the moonlight. Could it be her mother? Yes, it was. She walked past the lilacs and vanished from sight. Snowdrop was very much frightened because in the garden at night some very strange things happen, and Snowdrop felt guilty, for her poor old mother was looking for her. All of a sudden she heard a rustle and she (looking around) saw the big black thing that she had seen before. She could see its teeth shining. She crept away to the walk on the other side of the tulip bed, but the black thing followed her and she saw that it was Nigger, the great black dog. Nigger was fierce and Snowdrop knew that, so she ran and Nigger ran too. At last Snowdrop reached the roses which had climbed the wall to see what was going on. "Oh," said Snowdrop, "Please hide me, I am so tired and Nigger will catch me." "Oh no," said the roses, "we want to watch. Go and ask the lilies. They will hide you." So she went away and found the lilies, and as they said they would not hide her she went to the sunflowers and they hid her. They would have been splendid to hide in if they had been closer together, but being kind they all leaned over as much as they could.

At last she got tired of hiding and crept out to the stone walk and stood listening. At that minute she heard a soft patter of feet and looking round she saw her mother. She started to run but her mother was too quick. She dragged her out of the garden, cuffed her soundly and took her through the window into the box, and that was the

### THE FAIRY TORCHES

Darkness had fallen in the garden and the flowers, one by one, kissed each other and went to sleep. But they had hardly done so when they awoke again and opened their eyes just a tiny bit to see what was going to happen.

All the fairies had come out to have a merry dance while no one was looking. Each one carried a torch which had at one end a diamond. When they came to the garden they gave their torches to the flowers to hold while they danced. They joined hands around a beautiful rose bush, which was not yet in bloom and danced around it, singing and laughing merrily. When they became tired they all sat down on the branches of the rose bush, and wherever one of the fairies sat a half-blown rose appeared.

"Now," exclaimed the Fairy Queen, "we will have our great feast in honor of the opening of the roses on this rose bush." When the rest of the fairies heard this they danced and skipped with delight and some of the younger ones screamed with delight. Then one of the older ones said: "We must go and prepare for our feast if we wish to have it." Then away they all scampered, forgetting their torches in their haste.

When the mortals awoke in the morning and saw how everything in the garden sparkled they said a heavy dew had fallen in the night, but great was their wonder when they saw the rose bush all in full bloom.

MILDRED LAHD.  
Alderson, Alta. Age 15.

### CHASED BY DOGS

One day last summer one of the school girls and I were driving down to the well to get some water. There were two cross dogs there and whenever they would see a rig they would scare the horses. My pony was always scared of dogs and so she ran as fast as she could. It wasn't very far from the schoolhouse to the well so she didn't have far to run. The boys were playing outside and they saw us coming and so they ran out and stopped the pony. The girls came out to see what was the matter. Then I put the pony in the stable and all the excitement was over.

EDITH WINDREM,  
Weyburn, Sask. Age 10.

### JACK FROST'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT

One day Jack Frost thought he would like to do some kind deed as the next day was Xmas. When all his fairies had gone to sleep Jack started off. He stopped at a small hut, where he swept over the windows and made trees, streams and flowers.

In the morning the two children awoke and saw all the things on the windows. As they were poor they had not got any presents and looking at the window they said, "Oh, look at the pretty present from Santa Claus."

HAPPY WYLIE





The Home of Success

## Girls and Boys WANTED

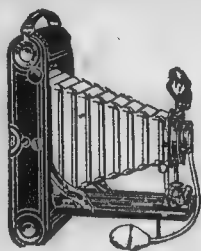
Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more stenographers and bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2,100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend Success College. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

**The SUCCESS Business College**  
LIMITED  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

## A Good Training

In all commercial subjects may be had through our thorough system of individual instruction. Positions found for all as soon as qualified. Send for **FREE PROSPECTUS**.

**Dominion Business College**  
Carlton Bldg., Portage Ave.  
WINNIPEG



## For Best Results

### Mail Us Your Films

No matter where you live our Kodak Laboratories will serve you promptly and satisfactorily by mail. All orders are returned the same day as received.

We have the largest and best equipped photographic laboratories in Western Canada. All prints are made on Velox and furnished in Velvet Carbon or Glossy as desired.

We develop any size roll for 10c. Prints are 3c. to 6c. according to size.

Write for complete Price List and sample print.

—The—  
**McDermid Drug Co. Ltd.**  
Dept. K, Calgary, Alta.

## Amateur Finishing

Films Developed, 6 Exposures 10c

### PRINTING

2 1/2 x 3 1/2, per doz. . . . . \$ .35  
2 1/2 x 4 1/2 and 3 1/2 x 4 1/2, per doz. . . . . .40  
3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 4x5 and Postcards, per doz. .50

### Enlargements on Art Mounts

5 x 7 on art mount, each . . . . \$ .45  
6 1/2 x 8 1/2 on art mount, each . . . . .85  
7 x 12 on art mount, each . . . . .85  
8 x 10 on art mount, each . . . . .75  
10 x 12 on art mount, each . . . . .1.00  
10 x 16 on art mount, each . . . . .1.25  
11 x 14 on art mount, each . . . . .1.25  
16 x 20 on art mount, each . . . . .2.50

**Manitoba Photo Supply Co. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, Man.

# The Jell in Jelly

Is there anything more aggravating than jelly that will not jell? Making jelly used to be largely a matter of guess work. Nowadays one can get all kinds of reliable information on putting the "jell" into jelly, so if we follow instructions and use the proper tests we are reasonably sure of results. The first essential in the making of jelly is to have fruit that contains a goodly amount of pectin, the jelly-making substance present in a greater or less amount in all fruit juices, and without it jelly making is impossible. A second requisite for good jelly making is fruit acid. For instance, pears are rich in pectin, but lack acid and consequently are not a good jelly making fruit. However, these acid lacking fruits make excellent jelly if they are combined with sour or unripe fruit of some other variety. In this way the proper amount of acid and pectin can be secured. Crabapples form an excellent basis for all kinds of jellies, that is why they are often combined with the non acid fruits in jelly making.

### Importance of Under Ripe Fruits

Under ripe fruits are full of pectin. As the fruit ripens this changes into sugar to a large extent. So in buying fruits for jelly be sure they are not over ripe, or if a part of the fruit is very ripe, see that a like amount of partially ripened fruit is added. A fairly reliable test for the presence of pectin has been discovered, so that now we need not waste material on fruit juices that will not "jell." To make the test, mix with one tablespoonful of hot fruit juice, to which no sugar has been added, one tablespoonful of alcohol. If a sufficient amount of pectin is present a thick jell-like mass will be formed. If the test is not satisfactory, boil the juice a little longer and test again. If there is still no jell-like mass do not try to make jelly.

Add a little sugar and bottle the juice. This may be used in combination with fresh fruits for a fruit drink, or it may be reheated and some fruit juice rich in pectin added. In oranges and lemons the white material between the yellow rind and the pulp is very full of pectin. This may be extracted by grinding or chopping fine the thick white part, soaking it in water for twenty-four hours and then simmering for one hour. Care should be taken to remove all the yellow part before cooking. Pectin deteriorates in long boiling, so it should be added during the latter stages of the jelly making. Heat the pectin before adding it.

The very best jelly making fruits are currants, apple, crabapple, quince, grape, blackberry, raspberry and peach. Strawberries contain the acid, but lack pectin so strawberry jelly is difficult to make. Currants and strawberries make a good jelly. Juicy fruits such as currants and raspberries should not be gathered after a rain as the fruits absorb a good deal of water and it is hard without excessive boiling to get the juice to jell.

### Amount of Sugar

More jelly is ruined from too much sugar than from any other one cause. Is not that good news in this year of high prices? We always used to use a cup of sugar to a cup of juice. Three-quarters of a cup of sugar to one of juice is the proper proportion for most jellies. If your jelly refuses to jell do not add more sugar, rather reheat the mass with some under ripe fruit, this will restore the necessary balance between sugar and pectin. Too little sugar makes a tough jelly, too much sugar a soft jelly and too long cooking a gummy sticky mass. And here is one very important thing to remember. Do not

boil your jelly more than from three to five minutes after adding the sugar. If the sugar is heated it will dissolve the more readily as the mass will not stop boiling. If it is not convenient to heat the sugar add it slowly. Long boiling after the sugar is added gives the jelly a strong taste as well as making it sticky.

A flannel or a double fold of cheese cloth make the best jelly bag. A cone shaped bag drains easiest.

### Time Required for Boiling

No exact time can be given for boiling the fruit juice before adding the sugar.

This is where the test for pectin helps out. I have found that 15 or 20 minutes after the juice starts to boil gives good results, but the time varies with the kind and condition of the fruit.

In general the following method is used in jelly making: Wash the fruit and cut it up if necessary. Add the proper amount of water; when juicy fruits such as currants and berries are used, very little water is required—a cupful of water to four or five quarts of fruit is sufficient. If less juicy fruits are used, as apples or quinces, they should be barely covered with water.

### Raspberry Jelly

Wild raspberries make a most delicious jelly. It takes a good many raspberries, but the result is worth it. Mash the berries well, set on the back of the range and simmer until the juice runs freely. Put in jelly bag and drain until the juice ceases to drip. Boil for 10 or 15 minutes, measure and for each cup of juice add three-quarters of a cup of sugar. Boil for three or four minutes, making sure the sugar is dissolved. Pour in glasses.

### Currant Jelly

Currants for jelly making should not be over ripe, or picked immediately after a rain. Pick over currants but do not remove stems. Wash and drain. Mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle, using a wooden potato masher—and so continue until berries are used. Bring slowly to the boiling point and let simmer until currants look white. Strain through a coarse strainer, then allow juice to drop through a double thickness of cheese-cloth or jelly bag. Measure, bring to the boiling point and let boil five minutes. Add an equal measure of heated sugar; again bring to the boiling point and let boil three minutes. Skim and pour into glasses. Cover and keep in a cool dry place.

### Mint Jelly

Mint jelly is something new and very fine with lamb and cold meats. Wipe one peck of tart apples, remove stem and blossom ends and cut apples in eighths. Add two quarts of cold water. Cover, bring to the boiling point and let simmer until apples are soft. Mash in same kettle, using a wooden potato masher, and drain through a coarse sieve; allow juice to drip through a jelly bag. Return juice to saucepan, bring to the boiling point and let boil 20 minutes; then add an equal measure of heated sugar. Again bring to the boiling point and let boil five minutes. Wash a large bunch of fresh young mint, bruise some of the leaves slightly by pressing between the fingers, pass them through the syrup until the desired flavor is obtained. This process takes about the last three minutes of the cooking. Add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and color with green vegetable paste. Skim and turn into glasses. Place in a sunny window for 24 hours. Cover and keep in a cool, dry place.

### Apple Jelly

Wash, stem and wipe the apples, being careful to clean the blossom end thoroughly. Cut into quarters and put into the preserving kettle. Barely cover with cold water (about four quarts of water to eight of apples) and cook gently until the apples are soft and clear. Strain the juice and proceed as for currant jelly. There should be but three quarts of juice from eight quarts of apples and four of water.

Apples vary in the percentage of sugar and acid they contain. A fine-flavored acid apple should be employed when possible. Apple jelly may be made at any time of the year, but winter apples are best and should be used when in

their prime, i.e. from the fall to December or January. When it is found necessary to make apple jelly in the spring, add the juice of one lemon to every pint of apple juice.

*The Country Cook.*

## Buy B.C. Fruit

## We Make a Specialty of Shipping Fruit

Direct to the Farmers  
of the North-west.  
Write for descriptive  
Booklet.

**Co-operative Fruit Growers**  
Penticton, B.C.

## FARMERS' WIVES

And other housekeepers who want their fruit in prime condition for preserving should order from the—

### West Summerland Women's Institute

Orders receive the personal attention of those who know, and are filled promptly with tree ripened fruit from their own orchards. Write for Price Lists to—

**Mrs. KATE BENTLEY**

Manager Fruit Shipping Department,  
Women's Institute  
WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

## BUY B.C. FRUIT

More orders for strawberries than I could accept shows I ship the quality, weight, and flavor you like to get and pay for.

Order Now. Shipping Starts Soon.

Red Raspberries, 24 box crate \$2.25

Black Raspberries, 24 box crate 2.50

Blackberries, 24 box crate 2.25

Prices, F.O.B. Hatzic, B.C.

**J. A. BARR,**

"The Particular Fruit Grower and Shipper"

HATZIC, B.C.

## B. C. FRUIT

DIRECT FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER

Red Raspberries, commencing \$1.90

July 15th, per crate . . . . .

Blackberries, August 1st, All standard

size, only lawful size. . . . . \$1.80

Per crate . . . . .

Order Early. Orders Filled in Rotation.

My prices were made to be profitable to both parties.

F.O.B. HATZIC, CASH WITH ORDER.

**H. B. WALTON**

HATZIC BRITISH COLUMBIA

## Red Raspberries \$1.80

## Blackberries - \$1.80

Per Crate F.O.B. Hatzic

Prices on other fruits on application. Prompt shipments, no disappointments. All white pickers. Only to points on main line C.P.R. Enclose money order for as many crates as you wish at once as the supply at this price is limited.

**H. W. HALL**

FRUIT GROWER HATZIC, B.C.

## Summerland Tomatoes

are of the choicest quality and flavor, and their solid meatiness insures their arrival in prime condition. Get them by express at the following prices. F.O.B. Summerland, B.C. Per crate, shipping weight 23 lbs.

Aug. 1st, Fancy, in 4 basket crates \$1.25

Aug. 1st, No. 1, packed in peach

crates . . . . . 1.00

Also Cucumbers, shipping weight 20 lbs.

For slicing, Aug. 1st, in peach

crates . . . . . \$1.00

Medium size, for pickling, in peach

crates . . . . . 1.00

Also, Peaches, Plums, Pears, Apples and all

fruits and pickling vegetables in season. Price

List upon request.

THOS. J. GARNETT, Summerland, B.C.

## CREAM

Highest Prices Paid

**HAYS' DAIRY**

CALGARY ALTA.





## What are these two talking about?

**P**ERHAPS it's the mare grazing out in front. Perhaps it's the barley field that starts just beyond. Perhaps it's a bunch of cattle that don't show in the picture—or pigs, or sheep. It really doesn't matter what they are talking about—they are enjoying the visit.

And the smoke isn't the least enjoyable part of it, either. It seems that men in order to be absolutely sociable and companionable and hospitable **MUST SMOKE.**

Most of the hard, useful work of the world is done by men who smoke—yes, and while they smoke.

A pipe and good tobacco (Orinoco tobacco for instance) keeps up the steam

that runs the world's work. But there are times when a pipe doesn't exactly fit in. Sometimes a cigar is the thing.

For instance, when a neighbor rides over. You know how it is. You stroll out and show him where to tie up. Then you say, "Have a chair, Joe?" Then you should say, "Have a cigar, Joe."

The minute a man lights your cigar he's better company, he likes you better, he likes the world better.

But it should be a good cigar. Don't forget that.

It should be a TUCKETT CIGAR—a Marguerite, for instance, or a Club Special—a smooth-smoking, well-made, honest cigar.

Why don't you men who live off the pavements, buy Tucketts Cigars a box at a time? It is the best and cheapest way. Try this idea. Next time you're in

town buy a quarter's worth of Marguerites (you'll usually get three. Smoke 'em. See if you don't think it's a good cigar—a pure-bred. Then buy a box of 25 or 50. Take them home, and after the chores are done—after supper—Sundays when you are looking over the crops—when a neighbor drops in, lay your pipe aside and smoke a cigar.

No matter where you are located—from the border to Peace River—you aren't very far away from a barber shop, general store, restaurant, or hotel that sells Tucketts Marguerite and Tucketts Club Special, 3 for 25c., and cheaper by the box.

Honestly now, what do you think of the idea?

### \*P.S.—

There is a cigar called TUCKETTS PREFERRED PERFECTO. Perhaps you know it. Made of the best selected, mellowed, imported leaf. It sells 2 for 25c. mostly anywhere in the North West. When you want a specially fine cigar, try the PREFERRED PERFECTO.

\*Perfect Smoke.

**THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Limited - Hamilton, Montreal, London, Vancouver**

Makers of Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, all well and favorably known in the Great Canadian West.

Western Distributors: TEES & PERSSE, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton.

### KEEPING DOWN POTATO BLIGHT

The soil growing potatoes should be kept cultivated with the cultivator or hoe until the tops meet sufficiently to shade the ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil, quite shallow cultivation is desirable at this season of the year. In soil which is dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but the tuber-bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, showed that, on an average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs," the yield was 186.9 bushels per acre, while when the tops were not sprayed and allowed to be eaten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray several times if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is eaten. July 4 issue of The Guide gave full particulars for spraying for bugs.

### Spraying for Blight and Rot

In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the Late Blight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. An increase per year of 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture is common.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is six pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, four pounds freshly slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water, if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel, and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slaked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but in order to be sure that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready.

Summer Rains mean lots of mud - **HARDWOOD FLOORS**

Are so much easier cleaned, and kept clean, than softwood floors or carpets. They not only last longer and look better, but cost less in the end.

For Illustrated Catalogue and prices of Beaver Brand Floors, write—

**THE SEAMAN-KENT CO. LTD.**

1104 UNION TRUST BUILDING WINNIPEG CANADA

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**

For Those Broad Acres

Put up a fence that will last a life time—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that hogs can't nose through—that can't rust—a fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed.

PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Open Mesh Steel Wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless lock. The stiff stay wires keep the fence rigid, therefore fewer posts are required. Send for Catalogue and literature. It's attractive. It will interest you. It's well worth a stamp. Send today. Best Farmers throughout Canada are using this fence.

THE DANWILL-ROXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

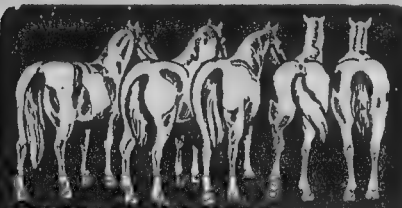
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## WOOL, HIDES, SENECA ROOT AND FURS

Wanted at once in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES GUARANTEED **R. S. ROBINSON** 150-152 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG





**KEEP THEM WORKING**

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

at any druggists at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free. 115

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

## We Pay the Freight



Fits Bolster

368 gallons, wine measure. Price ..... **\$44.25**  
Specially constructed Price ..... **\$75.00**

## Freeland Steel Tank Co.

HALBRITE, SASK.

Manufacturers of all kinds of steel Tanks

## The Immediate Needs

of any financial emergency require immediate cash. At death most of all.

Life Insurance is the one possession that death automatically turns into cash. Life Insurance at lowest cost and with highest returns is to be secured on the most liberal conditions in—

## THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Dept. "1"

Head Office WINNIPEG

Every Farm should have an "Ayrshire"

**MORE MILK** **MORE BUTTER**

**MORE PROFIT**

WRITE SECRETARY  
**CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
HUNTINGDON QUEBEC

Box 501 HUNTINGDON, QUE.

## Calgary Exhibition

Continued from Last Week

### Red Polled:

Senior champion bull—Jean du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn., "Paul"; reserve, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Irma, Alta., "Noble Roblin."

Junior champion bull—Jean du Luth Farm, "Pilot Lee"; reserve, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, "Noble 15th."

Senior champion Red Polled female—Champion ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth"; reserve ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth."

Junior champion bull, Red Polled female—Champion ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth"; reserve ribbon, Jean du Luth Farm Inc., "Duluth."

The grand championships went to Jean du Luth Farm. This farm also exhibited the only Guernseys.

### Holstein:

Senior champion bull—Jos. H. Laycock, Okotoks, "Korndyke Posch Pontise"; reserve, Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, "Colony Major Posch Tensen."

Junior champion bull—Jos. H. Laycock, "Bonnie Brae Carmen"; reserve Geo. Bevington, "Sir Modest Tensen."

Grand champion bull—Jos. H. Laycock, "Korndyke Posch Pontise"; reserve, Jos. H. Laycock, "Bonnie Brae Carmen."

Senior champion female—Jos. H. Laycock on "Princess Holdenby DeKol"; reserve, George Bevington on "Black Beauty Dewdrop."

Junior champion female—Wilfrid Nelson, Airdrie on "Carman Alpha"; reserve, George Bevington on "Black Beauty Segis Dewdrop."

Grand champion female—Champion "Princess Holdenby DeKol"; reserve, "Black Beauty Segis Dewdrop."

### Ayrshires:

Senior champion bull—Rowland Ness, De Winton, on "Burnside Masterman"; reserve, Rowland Ness, "Emperor of Ravensdale."

Junior champion bull—W. J. Morton, Fairlight, "Storm King"; reserve, Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Crystal."

Grand champion Ayrshire bull—Rowland Ness, "Burnside Masterman"; reserve, W. J. Morton, "Storm King."

Senior champion female, 2 years or over—Rowland Ness, "Birdie of Lone Spruce"; reserve, Rowland Ness, "Marie of Lone Spruce."

Junior champion female—Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Monkland Maud"; reserve, Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Elexa."

Grand champion female—Rowland Ness, "Birdie of Lone Spruce"; reserve, Rowland Ness, "Lakeview Monkland Maud."

J. Harper and Sons were the only exhibitors of Jerseys.

### Dairy Competition

The dairy competition extending over 48 hours, for cows over four years old, was won by Hambly & Sons, Munson, Alta., on "Victoria Johanna Burke," and for heifers under four years by Jos. H. Laycock on Carmen Korndyke. Both these cows are Holsteins.

### Swine Awards

In Yorkshires Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, corralled most of the prizes. He got champion sow and reserve, champion Alberta bred boar and reserve, champion Alberta bred sow and reserve for champion boar. J. J. Bell, Islay, had champion boar and Steve Swift, Viking, champion Alberta bred sow.

In Berkshires A. R. Gillies had champion boar, champion Alberta bred sow and boar and reserve for champion sow. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, won the reserve ribbon in the Alberta bred sow and boar championships. S. O. Swift had reserve for champion boar.

O. and O. C. Miller, Strathmore, won all the Duroc-Jersey championships, as did W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta., in Hampshires.

Both open boar and sow championships with reserve in Tamworths went to Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, as did championship in Alberta bred sow and reserve in Alberta bred boar. J. Hambly & Sons, Munson, won the Alberta bred boar championship and reserve for Alberta bred sow.

J. J. Bell, Horse Hills, Alta., had

# DAIRYMEN

Would Cash every day help you, your farm and your district? Then ship your Cream to—

**The Calgary Central Creamery, Calgary**  
**The Camrose Central Creamery, Camrose**

HIGHEST PRICES  
BEST RESULTS  
QUICK RETURNS

## P. PALLESEN, CALGARY, CAMROSE

The first to buy cream on grade. The first to pay cash for every shipment.

## The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Limited

### Grain

Operating 103 Elevators in Alberta. Grain Commission Merchants, Track Buyers. At your disposal in the marketing of your grain.

### Livestock

Offices at the Stock Yards at Calgary and Edmonton. Try the Alberta Farmers' when selling your next lot of cattle, hogs or sheep.

### Co-operative Supplies

Let us quote you on your coal, flour and feed, lumber, posts, wire, or any other ear lot commodity required by you.

Address all correspondence to—

**320-340 Lougheed Building, Calgary**

## The Farmers and Gardeners Produce Exchange Ltd.

305-311 Carlton Street

Winnipeg, Man.

**WE PAY CASH FOR ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE**

We specially want consignments of **POULTRY, BUTTER and EGGS.**

**STRICTLY No. 1 DAIRY BUTTER** wanted at 32 cents a pound. We fill orders for **GROCERIES.** Price List on application.

champion boar, reserve champion sow, champion Alberta bred boar and champion and reserve Alberta bred sow in Poland China class. W. L. Barker, Calgary, had reserve champion Alberta Bred sow; W. J. Morton, Fairlight, Sask., reserve champion boar and J. D. McGregor, Brandon, champion sow.

### Sheep Awards

W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bittern Lake, won all the championships in South-down sheep except for champion ewe, which went to F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and reserve to Johnson Bros., Langdon.

In Hampshires, A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, won the Alberta bred championship and A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont. the open classes.

Herbert Smith, Camrose, was the only Leicester exhibitor. J. D. McGregor won both championships and reserves for Suffolk rams and James Bowman, Guelph, both for ewes.

In Oxfords Wm. Gilbert won all the Alberta bred championships and Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., the open classes except reserve for ram, which went to D. E. Wade, Calgary.

Gilbert also won the Alberta bred Shropshire classes, the open ram class and reserve open ewe class. A. McEwen, Brantford, won the open championship for ewes and reserve for rams.

If it is true that "an army travels on its stomach," it is up to the farmers to furnish transportation.



## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

## HORSES

**UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited.** Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of Horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited**  
Keele Street West Toronto





A sense of security is vital if you want motoring pleasure. Even if tire troubles come but seldom on the road, you should have the peace of mind of being prepared.

The Tire Saver Kit is easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere. It contains everything necessary for making tire repairs when on the road—Outside Protection Patch, Rim-cut Patch, Pressure Gauge, Cementless Patches, Tire Putty, Patching Cement, Friction Tape, French Talc, Sandpaper. Rolled in a handy, canvas container.

**GOODYEAR**  
MADE IN CANADA  
**TIRE-SAVER  
ACCESSORIES**

## Dr. ROBINSON

Dental Specialist

All Dental work is not good work, but I guarantee the Dental service I render to be the very best and as nearly painless as human hand can make it.

Specialists in Every Department

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates **\$10.00**  
Fit Guaranteed .....  
Crown and Bridge Work, Materials  
and Work Guaranteed ..... **7.00**

EXAMINATIONS FREE

Birks Bldg.

Winnipeg

## DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

### ELECTION PRACTICALLY CERTAIN

Ottawa, July 17.—By a vote of 82 to 62, a government majority of only 20, a resolution proposed by the premier asking the Imperial authorities to extend the life of the government for another year until October 7, 1918, was adopted after a spirited debate. The resolution received the support of six Liberal members, while six government supporters from Quebec voted against it. The Liberals who voted in favor of the extension were Dr. Clarke of Red Deer; Hugh Guthrie, Guelph; Levi Thompson, Qu'Appelle; Robert Cruise, Dauphin; A. Champagne, North Battleford; J. G. Turfiff, Assiniboia. Earlier the same day the House of Commons rejected by a majority of 17 an amendment moved by Hon. George P. Graham calling for "postponement of consideration of the extension proposal until steps had been taken to make provision for the taxation of those best able to pay and also to provide that industrial, transportation, and natural resources of Canada will be organized so as to insure the greatest possible assistance to the Empire and the war, and reduce the cost of living to the Canadian people." The vote on this was 78 to 61, Dr. Clarke and A. Champagne being the only Liberals to oppose it. These two divisions mean that an election this fall is practically certain because the Premier in introducing the resolution stated that in the event of serious opposition the Imperial government would not be asked to deal with it. The only possible means of obviating an election would be a formation of a coalition government, but it is extremely unlikely that this will be done.

### CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET

London, July 17.—Changes have taken place in the British Cabinet within the past week, by which Sir Edward Carson has relinquished his post as First Lord of the Admiralty and joined the War Cabinet. He will be succeeded by Sir E. C. Geddes, who has been Director-General of Munitions Supply. Winston Churchill, formerly in the Asquith administration, has been made Minister of Munitions, succeeding Dr. Christopher Addison, who was a minister without portfolio in charge of reconstruction. Edwin Samuel Montague, a former cabinet minister, is made secretary for India in place of Austen Chamberlain, who resigned following the publication of the Mesopotamian report.

### NEW CHANCELLOR MILITANT

Copenhagen, July 19.—The first speech of Dr. George Michaelis, the new German Chancellor who replaced Bethmann-Hollweg, declared an adhesion to the submarine warfare as now carried on, and the pushing of the war on all fronts until German military supremacy is finally established. The speech was rather indefinite, and somewhat of an attempt to satisfy all shades of political opinion. It held little hope for those who believed there might be some curtailment of Germany's Imperial ambitions in the interest of the common people.

Almost simultaneously with the publication of Dr. Michaelis' speech came the news that the Reichstag had adopted a resolution favoring peace without annexations or indemnities, or practically on the pre-war map, by a majority of 214 to 116. Too much cannot be expected of the latter vote, because the power of decision on such questions rests in a very small measure with the Reichstag. Nevertheless it is a healthy indication of the way the wind of public opinion is blowing in Germany, and it augurs well for early peace considerations.

### LLOYD-GEORGE SAYS ENOUGH FOOD

London, July 22.—David Lloyd-George, speaking at a great patriotic demonstration yesterday in commemoration of Belgium's independence day, called the speech of the German Chancellor a shame, and declared that Germans should hold no delusion that they are going to put Great Britain out of the war until liberty has been re-established in the world. Lloyd-George declared Great Britain's food supply for 1917 and 1918 is already secured. Production is increasing and losses at sea are diminishing. He said: "It won't be long before Michaelis will have to deliver a different speech. That is what

we are waiting and fighting for. We could make peace with a free Germany, but not with a Germany dominated by autocracy as at present."

### TO REDUCE GOVERNMENT STAFFS

Ottawa, July 19.—The government has issued an order-in-council recommending the cabinet ministers to cut down the staffs of their departments by 20 per cent. The Public Service Committee of the National Service Board made a report on May 9 that they believed this could be done without affecting seriously the efficiency by proportionately increasing the hours of service. To be within safe limits, however, an immediate reduction of 15 per cent., or 1,750 employees, could be effected. It is stated that this caused consternation among the civil service employees at Ottawa.

### VALUE OF GOOD DRAFT MARES

Right now there is a great deal being said about the need of more horses. Certainly there never was a time when farmers needed to know this more than now, but if a man expects to get cold feet and throw up his hands in a year or two and say: "The horse business is going to the dogs," he might just as well let the horse business alone. The draft horse will always be in strong demand because he can do farm work better and do more of it than any other type of horse. If a man raises a good draft horse he can always be just as sure that somebody will want it at a good price as he is certain that he will want potatoes and meat for his own table. I feel confident that as we come to farm more intensively we will use more heavy horses. When land and feed were comparatively cheap we didn't care if we did have a few extra horses around that weren't earning anything for they lived on grass in the summer and corn fodder in the winter. Now that corn is 75 cents a bushel and other feeds in proportion farmers are not going to let any land lie idle nor keep any horse boarders if it can be helped. The mare that can pull the big machinery every day and raise a good colt besides is what every farmer wants. As I try to predict the future by the present and past, I feel just as certain as night follows day that draft horse breeders never had such an opportunity before.

A good brood mare is the best money maker a farmer can have working for him. Figure up the colts you have sold from your old mare that has been producing a colt each year and see if you haven't a similar statement to make. I sold an old pair of Percheron mares a few years ago after they had served their time as breeders. I raised both of them and they had worked on my farm for about 14 years, besides raising me 10 colts apiece. There were eight stallions and 12 mares. I sold five of Canotaka's colts for \$300, \$300, \$400, \$300 and \$400 respectively, and six of Mollie Maguire's colts brought \$400, \$200, \$325, \$500, \$300 and \$300 apiece. Although none of these prices were high, the total amounts to \$3,725 and I still own a number of daughters of the old mares. I have heard people say that there never was a mare lived that was worth \$1,000. This is a mistaken idea for I know mares that one could pay \$2,000 for and still make money out of them. Take either of these mares mentioned, and neither of them was a show mare, yet if one could only get \$200 a head for the 20 colts, there would be \$2,000 apiece for the two mares in colts sold. In fact I only sold one colt out of the 11 head mentioned that brought as low a price as \$200, and some went up to \$400 and \$500. A good brood mare's influence doesn't stop with her own sons and daughters, for they, too, reproduce and the family characteristics are carried on from generation to generation. If the qualities are good so much the better, but if they are the opposite they show up in the descendants just as readily as the good qualities. To date Canotaka has 79 descendants that are registered and Mollie Maguire 38, to say nothing of the grade colts that have come from the stallions descended of these two mares. I have lived my entire life on the farm and I haven't yet found any animal that would measure up to a good brood mare in returning profits per dollar invested.—E. J. Fennessy, Fulton Co., Ill.



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 23, 1917)

Wheat markets were strong and prices were steadily advancing throughout the week. Lightness of offerings, strong American markets and good demand from Eastern millers being the chief features. On Saturday morning, however, the following notice was posted: "The Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada have decided that dating 1st August, 1917, inclusive, the maximum price of wheat basis One Northern in store Fort William shall not exceed \$2.40 per bushel. This holds until further notice and applies to the balance of the present crop." Immediately all buyers withdrew and prices declined to \$2.40. The government only taking wheat, millers and exporters evidently waiting to see what effect the declaration would have.

Coarse Grains—Oats were strong and some good buying, influenced by the pessimistic crop reports, caused prices to mount rapidly. More rain is urgently needed over the West to insure a good crop. As it is all grains are from ten days to three weeks later than usual. Cash demand was fair and spreads hold very well. Little trading in barley as offerings are light and prices were steady. Flax futures were steady. Crushers are still buying. 1 N.W. flax especially is in good demand.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
July 17	266	200	...
July 18	266	212	...
July 19	266	223	...
July 20	266	225	...
July 21	266	229	...
July 22	240	233	...
Week ago	266	200	...
Year ago	122	121	120
Oats—			
July 17	73	64	...
July 18	75	67	...
July 19	76	67	...
July 20	78	68	...
July 21	79	68	...
July 22	79	68	64
Week ago	74	63	...
Year ago	44	42	...
Flax—			
July 17	292	286	...
July 18	291	287	...
July 19	291	288	...
July 20	290	289	...
July 21	291	293	...
July 22	295	297	293
Week ago	288	282	...
Year ago	174	177	...

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 21)

WHEAT—	
No. 1 Northern—1, \$2.88; 1, \$2.75; 1, \$2.90; 2, \$2.87.	
No. 2 Northern—Part, \$2.80; part, \$2.77; 2, \$2.85.	

No. 3—3, \$2.75; part, \$2.65; part, \$2.70; 1, \$2.68; 1, \$2.65.	
No. 4—3, \$2.40; 1, \$2.35; 3, \$2.50; 3, \$2.55; 2, \$2.70; part, \$2.40; 1, \$2.35; 1, \$2.25; 1, \$2.15; 1, \$2.60; 1, \$2.71; 2, \$2.72; 1, \$2.69; 1, \$2.67; 2 parts, \$2.40; 1, \$2.45.	
OATS—No. 3 white, 3, 80¢; part, 80¢; 1, 80¢; 2, 81¢; 2, 81¢; 1, 80¢; mill, part, 55¢; standard white, 2, 81¢; mixed grade, 1, 79¢.	
RYE—No. 2, 2, \$1.95; 62 sacks, \$1.90; No. 3, part, \$1.85; No. 2, part, \$1.90; 6 sacks, \$1.80; no grade, 1, \$1.55.	
BARLEY—No. 5, 2 parts, \$1.40; No. 5, part, \$1.30; No. 5, 2, \$1.40; sample, part, \$1.41; sample, 1, \$1.36; 1, \$1.30; 2 parts, \$1.40; part, \$1.25; No. 5, part, \$1.25.	
FLAX—53 sacks, \$3.00; No. 1, part, \$3.10; 1, \$3.11; 11 sacks, \$2.90; part, \$3.11; part, \$3.09; 1, \$3.12; 1, \$3.09.	

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 20, 1917

1916	Wheat	Last Year
This Year		
1 hard	3,692.50	35,076.40
1 Nor.	920,800.20	5,606,666.00
2 Nor.	1,324,468.40	1,831,549.40
3 Nor.	1,182,153.10	1,598,995.30
No. 4	785,658.00	867,209.30
Others	3,625,461.10	1,919,277.50
This week	7,792,234.10	This week 11,858,775.10
Last week	8,220,950.00	Last week 13,196,923.50
Decrease	428,715.50	Decrease 1,338,148.40

Oats	
1 C.W.	24,349.14
2 C.W.	1,537,118.28
3 C.W.	389,317.25
Ex. 1 fd.	779,071.17
Others	2,290,055.17

This week	4,969,912.33	This week	5,355,946.10
Last week	4,705,317.11	Last week	5,305,059.29

Barley		Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	91,063.06	1 N.W.C.	480,394.03
4 C.W.	157,428.17	2 C.W.	384,879.47
Rej.	20,546.37		72,696.22
Feed	38,040.42	Others	33,872.24
Others	53,096.32		

This week	360,175.38	This week	971,842.40
Last week	308,308.03	Last week	920,315.46

Increase	51,867.35	Increase	51,526.50
----------	-----------	----------	-----------

### SHIPMENTS

1917—Lake	1916—Lake	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	2,686,893	123,017	115,701
Oats	1,368,504	35,989	93,187
Barley	50,645	12,721	
Flax	101,962	4,889	19,800

### CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending July 20, 1917—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	7,792,234	4,969,912	360,175
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	3,881,432	7,757,360	368,968
Total	11,673,666	12,727,272	729,143
At Buffalo and Duluth	247,319	505,554	3,000
At New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia	1,765,247	4,561,223	378,085
Total this week	13,686,232	17,794,049	1,110,228
Total last week	14,813,213	18,127,139	1,582,053
*Total last year	19,931,069	11,901,286	820,835
*Not including New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia.			

### INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

The movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, July 18, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	R'ced during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	3,077.00	16,609.10	18,890.40
"	Oats	3,414.12	5,810.28	35,590.22
"	Barley			3,694.35
"	Flax			7,929.53
Calgary	Wheat	4,323.00	8,612.00	79,481.00
"	Oats	2,983.00	23,508.00	45,806.00
"	Barley		1,902.00	1,376.00
"	Flax			745.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat		26,259.50	242,461.10
"	Oats	3,269.04	55,179.14	47,628.01
"	Barley		1,250.00	1,819.34
"	Flax	820.00		4,368.21

## The Livestock Markets

### CHICAGO

Chicago, July 19.—Cattle and hogs are being marketed freely. The country is determined not to overlook a good market. Good finished stuff is very scarce. Some \$14.00 steers have been reported, but there are few above \$13.00, and not many hogs beat \$15.50. Grass cattle appear numerous everywhere, and it seems likely will be fairly plentiful through August. Farmers are marketing stuff owing to corn scarcity. Spreads on cows and heifers are very wide. Corn fed stock is 25 cents higher than last week, others 10 to 15 cents higher, except canners which are about the same. Few cows are good enough to go above \$10.00. Plenty of \$7.50 to \$8.25 cows are showing up. Bulls have advanced 25 to 50 cents late last week. \$9.00 is the limit on stock cattle and \$8.00 to \$8.50 takes a decent class of grazing steers. The visible supply of highly finished cattle is the smallest in trade history this season. Peace talk and somewhat liberal receipts have been adverse to the maintenance of hog prices this week, and values have reacted 25 to 35 cents. \$15.50 now buys a good class of shipping stuff. A large percentage of piggy hogs is showing up.

Senseless agitation against lamb slaughter, the Breeders' Gazette says, is the attributed cause of the recent lamb market demoralization. A break of \$2.00 in two weeks is explainable by no other means. Well intentioned but ignorant enthusiasts on the subject have insisted on displaying placards in butcher shops advising the public to buy neither veal nor lamb. As the live mutton has gone on a lamb basis in recent years the absurdity of this is very apparent. The agitation has materially reduced lamb sales, especially in New York and Boston, and has done producers great harm. The people will not eat heavy mutton, and if lamb

### WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 21, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.40	\$2.80 - \$2.90
2 Nor. wheat	2.37	2.75 - 2.85
No. 3 wheat	2.32	2.60 - 2.75
3 white oats	77	79 - 80
Barley	1.27-1.12	1.15 - 1.50
Flax, No. 1	2.92-2.72	3.08 - 3.13
Futures—		
July wheat		2.79
Oct. wheat	2.29	(Sept.) 2.25

could be carried along to maturity there would be little demand for the product.

Beginning on July 16 a dockage on stage at all markets was from 50 to 70 lbs. Theoretically the reduction of dockage means a considerable sum in to shippers, but there are people who believe if dockage on stage was abolished entirely the price would be automatically adjusted.

### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, July 20.—The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 2,247; calves, 152; sheep and lambs, 138; hogs, 5,396.

The run this week has been fairly liberal. A few choice steers brought \$9.50, but the bulk of the cattle coming forward are bringing from \$7.00 to \$8.00. The demand for stockers and feeders has been lighter and in consequence the prices are a little easier as shown in quotations. The springer trade continues to be good and prices are holding up well. There has been a very light run on this class, the light fleshy kind bringing up to 11 cents per lb. Heavy calves are running from 7 to 10 cents.

With a slightly heavier run and a much easier trade the prices have slumped considerably. Sheep are selling at from \$7.50 to \$8.50. Lambs from 9 to 11 cents.

With the Eastern and Southern markets selling on a very much lower basis the prices here have been dropping steadily all week. Monday opened at 15 cents a quarter lower than the close of last week, Tuesday the market was \$14.90, Wednesday \$14.65, Thursday \$14.50 and Friday running from \$14.40 to \$14.50. With the present condition of the market the prospects are not favorable for a higher price for the coming week.

### CALGARY

Calgary, July 21.—The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 140; cattle, 337; hogs, 1,163; sheep, 180. The corresponding week one year ago was: Horses, 292; cattle, 874; hogs, 2,442; sheep, 719.

With very light receipts of beef cattle the market was from 25 to 50 cents lower than last week, good steers selling around 8 cents, medium \$7.25 to \$7.75, and common cattle \$7.00 to \$7.25, with a few light killers of poor quality selling \$6.50 to \$7.00. We sold one car of cattle for Mr. Murphy of Three Hills at \$8.50, these being the only steers to realize over 8 cents here this week. Extra good cows brought \$7.00 to \$7.25, medium \$6.25 to \$6.50, and common cattle from \$4.50 to \$5.50; canner cows \$3.00 to \$4.00. The stocker trade is quiet although nearly everything offered was sold. Good young cows and calves would fetch \$7.50 to \$8.50, and the good kind of yearlings showing beef breeding \$4.60 to \$4.80; 2 year old steers \$6.50 to \$7.00.

During the early part of the week the Eastern packers seemed disinclined to bid on hogs and none were sold until Thursday. We handled all the hogs offered for sale on that day, obtaining \$14.35 and C.P.R. freight for Western shipment. Although Winnipeg was weaker on Friday than at any time this week, the market here strengthened and all hogs sold for \$14.50. Prospects for a steady market next week. Top price for cattle and hogs respectively one year ago, cattle \$7.00 and hogs 11 cents.

There were a few good yearling wethers on the market this week. This class of stock if fat selling from 12 to 12 1/2 cents.

### WOOL ON A MILITARY BASIS

The Breeders' Gazette of July 19 says "Boston reports a quiet wool market, but volume is expected when new western clips arrive. Country dealers are endeavoring to get possession of clips still in growers' hands. For one Indiana clip on which 50 cents was the best bid six weeks back, 72 cents was offered this week. Boston reports medium staple being held firmly at 75 cents. There have been no developments regarding government action on which the trade has been waiting. The 45,000 bales of Australian wool to be released by the British government for American consumption will be shipped to Boston and sold at public auction. Western wools have sold in Boston at \$1.50 to \$1.60, scoured basis."

### RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,720.16
Keeler Baseball Club	50.00
Ladies of Isabella G.G.A.	60.00
Total	\$3,830.16

### FRENCH RED CROSS

W. B. F., Winnipeg	\$20.00
B. F. Boughen, Dauphin	10.00
S. Thompson, Beaver	5.00
Total	\$35.00

If hens would only lay eggs 6 1/2 inches in circumference all the time, farmers would make lots of money. Mrs. S. Beattie of Moore Park found two eggs of that size while gathering eggs last week.

An increment tax on land values would give the general ratepayer some return for his expenditures in building up the city.—Toronto News.

### Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from July 17 to July 23 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	3CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2CW
July 17	240	237	234	222	199	180	146	232	230	222	73	72	72	70	69	124	121	111	293	289
18	242	239	236	224	201	182	146	234	232	224	75	73	73	71	68	126	122	111	292	288
19	243	245	242	230	207	188	147	240	238	230	76	74	74	72	70	126	123	111	292	288
20	248	245	242	230	207	188	150	240	238	230	76	74	74	72	70	127	122	111	292	288
21	240	237	232	220	195	180	152	232	230	222	79	77	77	75	74	127	122	111	292	288
22	240	237	232	220	195	180	152	232	230	222	79	77	77	75	74	127	122	111	292	288
Week ago	240	234	234	222	199	180	138	232	..	222	74	73	73	72	69	127	123	111	289	285
Year ago	122	119	115	111	105	..	..	..	..	..	44	44	43	43	42	75	71	..	174	171



# Pianos

## From the West's Pioneer Music House

give absolute satisfaction. All over the West you will find them, examples of a high standard of value and a low standard of price that others cannot reach.

Are you planning to buy a Piano? Write for catalogue and prices. We have a few special bargains in Second-hand Organs. Exceptional values. Write for particulars.



THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE  
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.  
Piano and the Victrola  
Dept. G.  
329 Portage Ave. WINNIPEG

# POULTRY

## PRICES:

Spring Chickens, per lb. 23c and up  
Hens, per lb. 18c  
Roosters, per lb. 12c  
Turkeys, per lb. 20c  
Geese, per lb. 15c  
Old Ducks, per lb. 15c  
Ducklings, per lb. 18c  
All prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. If you have no crates, we will forward same upon request if you state how much you have to ship.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

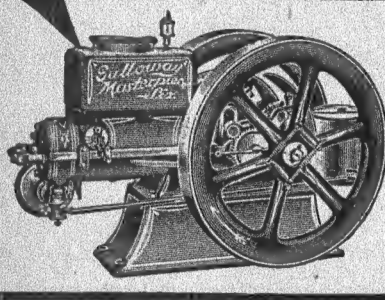
# \$18350 It's a Bear

## GALLOWAY'S BIG MASTERPIECE SIX

When you buy horse power see that you get it. This powerful "Six" Galloway Gasoline Engine is a bear for work. Shipped on 30 days free trial. Don't buy the light weight over-rated engines that now flood the market at cheap prices. The Galloway is recognized everywhere as the standard of mechanical genius and just the right engine for all-round farm work.

**SPECIAL FEATURES:** Hercules cylinder head, large bore, long stroke, Master-piece Ignitor, economy carburetor, no over-heating, perfect oiling system, Improved fuel feed and great economy of fuel. A size for every purpose—from 13 to 16 H.P.—and every one sold on 30 days free trial with a 5-year guarantee. Big Free Catalog just out tells all everything else for the farm. Write for it today. IT'S FREE.

The WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO.  
OF CANADA LIMITED  
DEPT. 11 WINNIPEG, MAN.



## G. G. CO. MEETS AUGUST 15

A special meeting of the shareholders of The Grain Growers' Grain Company will be held on August 15, for the final approval of the plans of amalgamation with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. Shareholders will also be asked to vote on an abolition of proxy voting, and upon an enlargement of the Board of Directors from 9 to 12.

## SCALE OF WEIGHT FOR AGE IN LIVESTOCK

The size and weight attained by livestock at maturity are of great pecuniary importance to breeders. It is admitted by all that "a good big animal is to be preferred to a good little one." The factors promoting such differences are feed and heredity. The force with which feed operates in determining size is greatest during the growing period of the animal while heredity or breed is always present in the same degree. The upper limit of size is greater for well-bred stock than for individuals of indiscriminate breeding or ancestry.

The following table, compiled by Wm. Hislop, animal husbandman of the State Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash., gives the approximate weights of the principal breeds of the livestock at stated ages from one year to four years:—

Draft Breed	Weight of Stallions* in Pounds				Height of Stallions in Hands			
	One Yr.	Two Yrs.	Three Yrs.	Four Yrs.	One Yr.	Two Yrs.	Three Yrs.	Four Yrs.
Percheron	1100	1500	1760	2000	14.3	15.2	16.1	16.3
Belgian	1075	1480	1725	1950	13.3	14.3	15.2	16.1
Shire	1080	1490	1715	1975	14.0	15.0	15.3	16.2
Clydesdale	1050	1425	1700	1900	14.2	15.3	16.1	16.3

The weights specified should be reached if the animals in question are to equal modern standards of growth and development.

\*Mares will follow the same approximate scale of increase, altho the final weights will be from 100 to 200 pounds less.

Breed of Beef Cattle	Sex	Weights of Bulls and Cows in Pounds			
		One Yr.	Two Yrs.	Three Yrs.	Four Yrs. and Over
Shorthorn	Bull	925	1400	1725	2000
Shorthorn	Cow	825	1300	1625	1725
Hereford	Bull	900	1350	1700	2000
Hereford	Cow	800	1275	1625	1700
Aberdeen-Angus	Bull	850	1225	1625	1950
Aberdeen-Angus	Cow	700	1180	1525	1625
Galloway	Bull	800	1175	1525	1800
Galloway	Cow	675	1050	1350	1500

Breeds of Swine	Sex	Weights of Boars and Sows in Pounds			
		Six Mths.	One Yr.	Two Yrs.	and Over
Poland China	Boar	165	340	600	
Poland China	Sow	155	320	500	
Berkshire	Boar	155	330	575	
Berkshire	Sow	155	310	490	
Duroc-Jersey	Boar	170	335	600	
Duroc-Jersey	Sow	160	315	510	
Chester-White	Boar	150	325	525	
Chester-White	Sow	150	300	450	

Breeds of Sheep	Sex	Weights of Rams and Ewes in Pounds			
		Six Mths.	One Yr.	Two Yrs.	and Over
Shropshire	Ram	80	160	220	
Shropshire	Ewe	75	130	160	
Hampshire	Ram	90	175	250	
Hampshire	Ewe	80	140	190	
Southdown	Ram	60	120	175	
Southdown	Ewe	55	100	135	
Lincoln	Ram	96	180	250	
Lincoln	Ewe	85	150	200	
Rambouillet	Ram	75	130	185	
Rambouillet	Ewe	70	125	150	

There will be exceptions to the weights as stated, nevertheless such a scale of weight-increase is conservative and compatible to efficiency of production. In all cases it is presumed that the animals have been well fed from birth, and that no serious set-backs have been encountered.

## ECONOMIC LOSS IN THE WEST

It is being constantly stated and the complaint is very generally made that there is a very great deal of quite unnecessary loss taking place under present agricultural conditions in this Western country. The persistence with which this complaint is being made has made this condition so familiar that in the majority of quarters it is looked on with contempt. This has been largely due to the fact that a criticism has been made but no practical remedy has been suggested to improve conditions. Lately, however, a systematic study of this problem has been adopted and not only is the Dominion Commission of Conservation attempting to remedy the situation but the C.P.R. has appointed an expert to investigate economic conditions in Western Canada in relation to industrial possibilities. A. D. Little, the expert appointed, has had a very wide experience on industrial undertakings and at a recent meeting of the Calgary Board of Trade, he made some very interesting statements regarding the investigation which he is making.

### Flax Fibre Paper

With regard to flax, he was not at all favorable to the possibilities of producing fibre and building up a linen industry in Alberta because the flax sown for seed does not produce a plant which will pro-

duce a fibre of sufficient fineness for linen making purposes, but there was a splendid possibility for seed flax straw to be used for manufacturing high grade paper. Experiments with flax paper have been already made and a finished product, when submitted to mills in the States where bank note paper is made, was very favorably commented upon. It was stated that nine tons of flax straw make one ton of paper, the selling price now being \$160 to \$180 per ton while in normal times it runs between \$120 and \$140. Regarding the cost of manufacturing flax paper, \$3.00 could be paid per ton for the straw and the cost of the paper would be \$92 a ton including all overhead charges. The mill with a capacity of twenty tons daily would cost \$400,000 and a further sum of \$200,000 should be allowed for working capital. This expenditure should pay 7 per cent. on

pulp-wood was selling at \$16 a ton. More than this, out of this waste wood alcohol could be manufactured. Ten gallons of 95 per cent. ethyl-alcohol could be made from a cord of wood pulp at a cost of 4 cents per gallon.

### Alcohol Production

It was also stated that it was quite feasible to utilize the distilleries scattered thru the country as distilleries of denatured alcohol from potatoes. Alcohol can compete with gasoline at 39 cents for use in internal combustion engines and on account of the tremendous increase that is taking place in the engine capacity being used in this country for almost every kind of industrial work any addition to the present amount of fuel available should be very valuable.

Just how much can be done towards reducing this tremendous economic waste is an open question but it is certain that a large amount of capital could be used to good advantage in developing industries along some of the lines the raw products of which are at present going to waste.

## LARGE WESTERN LAND DEALS

Lethbridge, June 18.—One of the biggest land deals which has taken place in the Taber district for some years has just been closed, whereby Albert Green has disposed of his farm and sheep ranch. The farm has been sold to Mr. Cooledge for \$25,000 and Mr. Cooledge has since disposed of a half interest in it. Mr. Green's sheep ranch on Chin Coulee consists of several sections, and is an ideal sheep-grazing area. It has been sold to Ed. Hagerman for \$84,000. This, however, does not include the sheep. The ranch is well equipped with buildings, including one of the most modern houses in the south country.

### MAXIMUM PRICE \$2.40

Toronto, July 21.—The Board of Grain Supervisors in session here today ruled that dating from August 1 the maximum price for wheat, basis No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William shall not exceed \$2.40 per bushel. This ruling will hold until further notice, and applies to the balance of this year's crop.

The Dominion Millers' Association made the following recommendations to the board, which will probably be considered: That a fixed price be set for carrying charges. That the supply of Ontario growers be received through the wheat export company. That the government take over and operate the mixing elevators. That the freight rates be reduced. That the government change the grade system and discontinue the sample market system at Fort William.

### PROTECT STOCK FROM FLIES

The season of the fly pests which make life miserable for stock during the summer is on; horse-flies, deer-flies, bot-flies, horn-flies, and many others unite to cause a large part of the annual decrease in the milk flow during the hot season. The sustained production of milk is well known to depend largely on the comfort and contentment of the dairy cow. Flies not only cause direct loss of blood and poisoning from their bites, but also keep stock from feeding properly. The loss of milk from this cause is one of the serious problems that faces the dairy farmer.

Protect the milking stock at least by spraying with one of the prepared sprays on the market. The prevailing cost of feeds warrant special efforts to keep up the milk flow while cows are on pasture.

As Widow Watts bent industriously over her washtub, she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation on matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow pausing in her wringing.

And the man vowed he did. For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head and asked him, suspiciously:

"You ain't lost yer job, 'ave yer?"

the full \$600,000 invested and still leave \$80,000 to the good if the paper sold at six cents a pound and this was said to be a very conservative price for the product.

Another industry that might be built up and touched upon was the use of wheat, oat and barley straw to be manufactured into straw lumber. The product is very similar to heavy asbestos boards or beaver boards though not quite so fine.

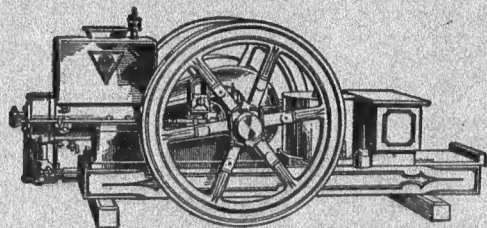
### Dry Milk Powder

A matter vitally affecting the farmers was the possibilities in the production of a commercial dry milk powder. A French process of making this has been discovered and does away with the cooked taste characteristic of the American products. The production of this dry milk could be carried on in any remote small town and the product could be marketed anywhere in the world where there was a demand. The machinery for this process in France costs about \$600 and similar machinery would probably cost \$1,000 here. The expert said that the manufacture of dry milk was a commercial manufacturing possibility at 4½ cents a quart for milk.

Another product of milk is casein and is in great demand now as an adhesive. It is selling now at 30 cents a pound but would cost normally 4 cents a pound. One hundred pounds of skimmed milk makes 4½ pounds of casein. Plants for the manufacture of this product are simple and inexpensive, both in capital cost and operation. The expert spoke also about the tremendous waste taking place in the lumber industry. He claimed that two-thirds of each tree was wasted and yet while this waste was going on



# ALPHA



## The easiest gas engine to operate and care for

THE farmer wants an engine that is simple and reliable, that will do what he wants it to do without constant tinkering and adjustment.!

He gets such an engine when he buys an Alpha. The Alpha is a thoroughly practical engine. It is designed and built to do its work day in and day out under the varying conditions it is called upon to meet on the farm. It is dependable at all times.

The trouble-making features found in many so-called "farm" engines have been avoided in the Alpha. It contains no delicate electric batteries, but starts and runs on a simple low-speed magneto, guaranteed for the life of the engine.

The same idea of simplicity and durability has been carried out all through the Alpha. Every part is designed to do its work with little or no attention and to stand up under hard work.

One big feature of the Alpha is its low fuel consumption. Whether you are using gasoline, alcohol or kerosene, the Alpha is a fuel saver.

Write today for our large illustrated engine catalogue, which shows you every detail of the ALPHA and explains just why you get more for your money in it than in any other engine.

Alpha Gas Engines are made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P., and each size is furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank-cooled cylinder.

## THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturer in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

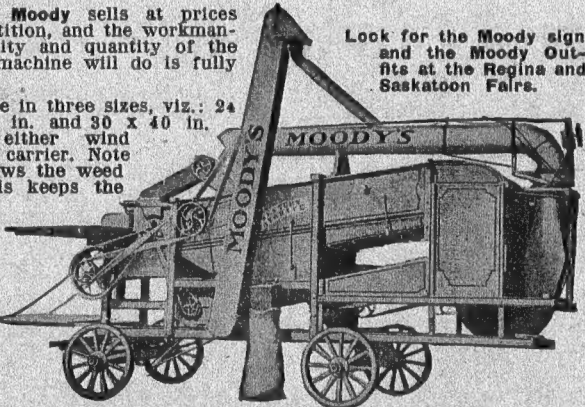
## Ask Yourself The Following Questions

When was I threshed last year? How much fall plowing did I do and how much more could I have done if I had been threshed earlier? How much was my threshing bill last fall and what will I have to pay this year? What have I to show for it? What have I to show for the money paid in threshing bills in previous years? Did I have all of my grain in the granary or didn't I have a lot in the strawpile? If I had saved all my grain how much ahead would I be? It is not necessary for you to send us your reply. We know the answer. But by purchasing one of the **Moody Small Threshing Outfits** NOW you will be able to give satisfactory answers to these questions in the future.

Don't forget the **Moody** sells at prices which defy competition, and the workmanship and the quality and quantity of the work which this machine will do is fully guaranteed.

The **Moody** is made in three sizes, viz.: 24 x 32 in., 30 x 36 in. and 30 x 40 in., equipped with either wind stacker or straw carrier. Note the cut which shows the weed seed bagger. This keeps the land clean by putting all the weed seeds in a bag separate from the grain.

We have a full line of gasoline, coal oil and throttling governor engines. The engines can be used separately or mounted on the same truck with the separator.

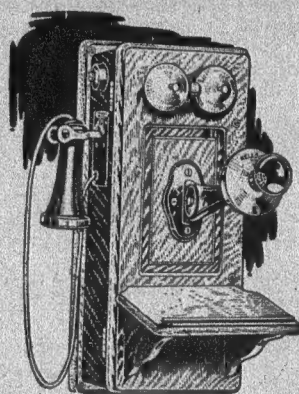


Look for the **Moody** sign and the **Moody** Outfits at the Regina and Saskatoon Fairs.

Write for Catalogs, Cash and Term Prices to—  
**The New Home Machinery Co. Ltd.,** Dept. "O"  
SASKATOON, Sask.

General Agents for Saskatchewan:—  
**FRANCOEUR BROTHERS, CAMROSE, ALTA.**

General Agents for Manitoba:—  
**MITCHELL & MCGREGOR LTD., BRANDON, MAN.**



## The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequalled Service

Stock at Regina

**K**ELLOGG Code No. 2839 farm line telephone is especially built for the rural line. It will give the highest grade service whenever called upon—today, tomorrow, in fact, indefinitely. The cabinet is of sturdy, well seasoned and handsomely finished quartered oak, equipped with Kellogg standard apparatus; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use); powerful five bar generator, reliable and durable receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line telephone.

## "Use Is The Test"

We have a stock of these profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for immediate shipment and also a complete line of telephone supplies. Your orders and inquiries will receive our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc.? Our line supplies are of the very best quality, and selected by experienced, practical telephone men—prompt shipments assured.

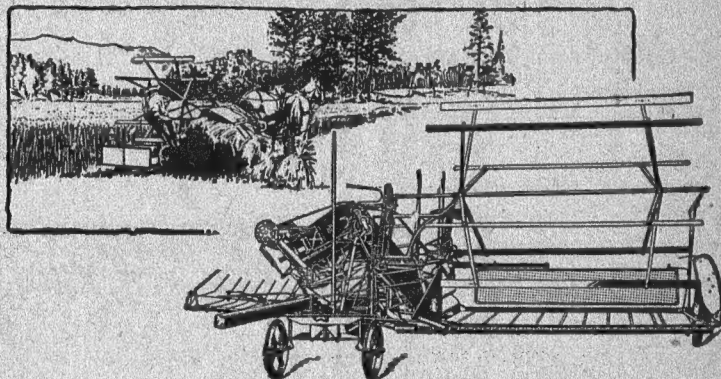
A selected stock for renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give better service. Order at once.

We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," which we will forward on request.

## Canada West Electric Ltd.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,  
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.



## Buy Early This Year

**T**HIS year, Canadian farmers have need of first-class equipment in harvesting machines, twine, and binder repairs. Buy none but well-known, long-tried machines and buy early.

Buy good twine, and buy it now. This is no time to be thinking about saving a cent or two on twine, but to think of the dollars that good twine will save in the field. Our advice to every farmer is to buy at once the full amount he is going to need, and not alone to buy it, but to go to the dealer, get it, and take it home.

**McCormick** binders now cost less in the amount of farm produce required to buy them than ever before. But prices of all manufactured goods are likely to go higher without much warning, while there is no chance at all for them to go lower this season. The safe thing to do, therefore, is to buy now, at present prices, for immediate delivery.

Your local dealer has done his share to insure the harvesting of your grain. See him as soon as you can and arrange for the repairs, twine, or new machines you are going to need this year.

## International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



# G.G.G. BINDER TWINE

Full 550 feet to every pound--the smooth even cord that works best in your binder. This length gives you 10 per cent more value than 500 foot twine.

This is not a job lot picked up for emergency sale. It's the genuine G.G.G. brand—part of our regular order, made specially for us by one of America's biggest twine manufacturers and guaranteed to be equal to any 550 foot twine on the market.

Good stocks on hand **NOW** at Ft. William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Regina

<b>F.o.b.</b>	Ft. William Pt. Arthur	per 100 lbs.	<b>\$16.65</b>
<b>F.o.b.</b>	<b>Winnipeg</b>	per 100 lbs.	<b>17.05</b>
<b>F.o.b.</b>	<b>Regina</b>	per 100 lbs.	<b>17.30</b>

We can make immediate Shipment. Send your Order on the coupon below—

**The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.**

Branches at  
REGINA, SASK  
CALGARY, ALTA  
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg-Manitoba

Agency at  
NEW WESTMINSTER  
British Columbia

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_ for which ship me immediately by \_\_\_\_\_ Railway  
to \_\_\_\_\_ Station \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of your G.G.G. Binder Twine  
from \_\_\_\_\_ as advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_